ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,119 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
*P. BALLARAT	4753	950	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M. AUSTRALIA	3961	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
*L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
CHATHAY	3982	500	M. de Horne	28th "
*L. BOKARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
*‡ VICTORIA	6540	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
L. RYDARPES	2904	500	E. Crew	18th "
SURAT	3112	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 3 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London viâ Malta; and those marked M viâ Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Brindisi. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

‡ *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Pig South, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for* 172 *First and* 124 *Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back viâ Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2039	2100	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
TAVISTA	3373	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "
SINGAPORE	3387	691	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
to Marseilles „ 320, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D'ADALDINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sawson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Captn. Hutchison	8th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	10th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	19th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's *Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public: see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 10th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Karrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,782 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 8th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 5, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BASS'S PALE ALE,
bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
A most delicious Smoke.
Per box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Termini at Victoria and Colaba, and within 10 minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English Chef and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ... ½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ... ½ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU.
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSH.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL will be OPENED from 1st October next by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept 1887.

FOR SALE.
PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10	„
PEKOE DUST	10	„
SOUCHONG	6	„
CONGOU	4	„

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.
Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
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FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE Canoe BAROUCHE and a pair of Grey Arab HORSES, the property of Professor Hathornthwaite. Price Rs. 1,300.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

TO LET, for 13 months, from October 1887 to October 1888, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of the Turkish Consul-General. Rent moderate.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are now receiving extra supplies of Wines, Provisions, &c., to meet the Orders of those who have been unable to communicate with Bombay during the Rainy Season.

Purchasers of Messrs. TREACHER and Co.'s Stores are requested to notice that they Guarantee every article and will replace anything not approved of, if returned immediately after receipt. Every article guaranteed.

	Rs. a.
HAMS AND BACON.	
Prime York Hams, in Canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb.	0 15
Hams, Boiled, 2 lb. tins, each	1 7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0 13
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0 14
Ditto in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1 3
BUTTER AND LARD.	
Choicest Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins, per tin	1 4
French Butter, best quality, ½ lb. tins	0 10
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins	1 0
CHEESE.	
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0 12
Ditto in cut	0 13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb	0 12
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1 2
TONGUES.	
American, Lunch Tongues, per tin	1 10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1 0
Ox Tongues, dried, in tins, each	5 2
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins, each	5 6
Do. Primo Pic-nic, per tin	2 2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	2 0
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0 13
PRESERVED FISH.	
Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0 12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1 5
Cod, Fresh, 1 lb. tin	0 9
Do. Roes, fresh	0 10
Digby Chicks	0 11
Haddocks, fresh, 1 lb. tins	0 9
Do. Finnon, per tin	0 11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0 11
Herrings, fine fresh	0 6
Do. Kippered	0 11
Do. a la Sardine, small tins	0 12
Do. Red, selected fish	1 0
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0 12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1 6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0 9
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0 8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0 14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0 8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0 11
Salmon, fresh, American, 1 lb. tins, per tin	0 9
Do. Crosse and Blackwell's 1 lb. tins, per tin	1 3
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0 7
Do. do. double tins, per tin.	0 11
Sardines au Citron	0 10
Do. do.	1 0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1 3
Sprats, dried, per tin	0 13
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0 12
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1 1
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0 15
FRENCH PATES.	
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffled	3 0
Patridge (Pate de Perdraux) Truffled	
Snipe (Pate de Becassines) Without Truffles,	
Woodcock (Pate de Becasses) large tin.	2 12
Goose Liver (Pate de Foi Gras) Truffled, small tin.	1 8
SAUSAGES.	
Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0 15
Oxford Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	1 11
Bologna Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	1 4
Cambridge Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0 15
Pork Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0 15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's, per tin	0 12
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue, small tin, Blanchflower's, per tin	0 7
Norfolk Sausages, small tin, Blanchflower's, per tin	0 11
Irish Sausages, Shamrock brand, Blanchflower's per tin	0 12
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.	
Artichokes, per tin	1 4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2 2
Do. finest Californian	1 4
Carrots, English, per tin	0 6
French Beans (Haricot Verts,) per tin	0 9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetable, per tin	0 10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½ lb. tins	0 7
Do. do. 1 lb. do.	0 12
Do. Black Leicestershire, per tin	0 12
Peas, English, per tin	0 7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel) per tin	0 9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0 7
Turnips, do, per tin	0 6
Bousquin's Julienne Norwelle, dried mixed vegetable for soup	1 12
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3 12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1 10

	Rs. a.
TABLE SAUCES.	
Worcester, Treacher & Co.'s pint.	0 12
This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces	
Worcestershire, Lea and Perrin's pints	0 11
Reading, Cock's pints	1 3
Harvey's (by Lazenby) pints	0 10
CAPERS AND OLIVES.	
Capers, Real French pints	0 8
„ „ pints	0 12
Olive, Spanish pints	0 13
„ French pints	0 6
pints	0 10
JAMS.	
Apricot per tin	0 9
Cherry per tin	0 9
All other kinds per tin	0 7
MARMALADE AND HONEY.	
Orange Marmalade, Keiller's 1 lb tins	0 6
Do Cairn's, Home made 1lb tins	0 9
Narbonne Honey per bottle	0 12
COFFEE, COCOA, CHOCOLATES, &c.	
Coffee, best hand picked frazils, of about 7lbs	6 8
„ Roasted and Ground in London in1lb. tins	1 4
„ Roasted and Ground in Bombay...per tin	1 2
„ „ „ with Chicory... „	1 0
Chicory „	0 10
Coffee, Essence of, 1s. size per bottle	0 11
„ 2s. size „	1 6
Cocoa, by Epps, in 1lb. tins per tin	1 0
„ Treacher & Co.'s strongly recommended per tin	0 15
„ by Van Houten, in 1lb. tins	1 9
„ Essence, Cadbury's „	1 3
Cocoatina, Schweitzer's small tins each	0 15
„ large tins „	1 14
Cocoa Nibs, 1lb. tins per tin	1 8
Cocoa and Milk Paste „	0 6
Chocolate and Milk Paste „	0 7
Coffee and Milk Paste „	0 12
Chocolate Menier de Saste, large packets „	0 10
„ „ Surfin „	1 0
„ „ Vanille „	1 4
FRUITS, AMERICAN DESSERT, ALL KINDS.	
Apples per tin	0 9
White Cherries „	1 3
Apricots „	1 3
Greengages „	1 3
Raspberries „	1 0
Grapes „	1 3
Strawberries „	1 0
Peaches „	1 3
Pears „	1 3
Plums „	1 3
FRUITS, DRY, PRESERVED FOR DESSERT.	
Almonds, Jordan per tin	1 2
Almonds and Raisins per bottle	2 4
Apple Rings (2 lb. boxes) per box	1 9
Crystallized Fruits in stoppered bottles, per bottle	2 2
Crystallized Fruits in stoppered bottles, small per bottle	1 4
Crystallized Fruits, loose per lb.	1 12
Crystallized Ginger per tin.	1 9
Currants, in 2 lb. bottles per bottle	0 14
Figs, Turkey per tin.	1 8
French Plums, in glass jars, 1 lb. per jar.	1 2
„ „ 2 lb. jars. per jar.	2 0
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb. tins per tin.	1 14
Raisins, Muscatel, in bottles per bottle	2 0
Raisins for pudding, in 2 lb. bottles per bottle	0 14
FRUITS, FOR TARTS, CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S.	
Apples, Cranberries, Plums, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Black Currants, Damsons, Greengages per bottle	0 10
Greengages, Red Currants, Cherries, Cherries and Currants per bottle	0 12
Raspberries, Raspberries and Currants per bottle	0 14
TEAS.	
Kousanie Mixture, a well known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens 1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
5 lb. cattles, per catty	6 12
Souchong, finest, in 2 lb. packets per packet	2 12
Pekoe, finest, in 2 lb. packets per packet	3 0
Hyson, Young (Green) 1 lb. packet	1 10
Orange Pekoe, Finest 1 lb. packet	1 10
Treacher's Own Mixture in 1 lb. pac. per packet	1 0
Do. 2 lb. „	2 0
Treacher's Household Tea, a small broken leaf Tea	0 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.
"A PERFECT FIT."
"COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs. 24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	„ 26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	„ 28 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	„ 38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	„ 36 0
Drab Stockingette (*Karki*), a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	„ 48 0
White do. do.	„ 48 0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees, and Seat.

CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case ... ... Rs. 50
„ Gold Hunting Keyless Case ... ... „ 65
„ Gold Half-Hunting „ „ ... ... „ 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case

LADIES' GUARD RINGS
In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

FROM GENERAL CARNEGY.

"I have much pleasure in stating that during the three days I have been at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, I have found everything most clean and comfortable; and the servants most attentive and obliging. The Hotel is certainly the best I have been in in India, and the management excellent.

PIANOFORTES.
SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

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COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.

ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY,
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
AN ILLUSTRATION OF
A VIEW OF THE RUBY MINES OF BURMA.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee & Stage Manager.....MR. H. STANLEY.
EVERY EVENING at 9.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH OCTOBER 1887.
HARRY STANLEY'S
YOUTHFUL
OPERA BOUFFE & PANTOMIME CO.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
COMIC OPERA,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

FRIDAY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
Under Distinguished Patronage
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

SATURDAY,
RUDDYGORE,
or the Witche's Curse.

Prices of Admission as usual.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
Change of programme each evening.

BELLARY SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SIXTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8-0 per Share for the Half-year ending 30th June last, is payable on and after the 7th October next, on production of the Dividend Warrants at the Office of the Undersigned at Bellary, Madras or Bombay.
A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bellary, 30th September. 1887.

JAS. McCABE'S OF ROYAL EXCHANGE,
AND
JOHN JONES' OF 338 STRAND,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting „	„ 110
Cut-hunting „	„ 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Atora	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEWARE.
Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.
Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
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Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKEN COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove, ditto.	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	„
„ „ No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
'MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
SIR MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL.
THE Public are hereby informed that the Bank of Bombay will receive SUBSCRIPTIONS from all who may desire to join in the proposed Memorial to the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gentlemen who have already promised subscriptions are requested to pay the same to the Bank at their earliest convenience.
FRANK H. SOUTER,
K. T. TELANG,
Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.
All oders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION,
ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
THE OFFICES of the above Companies are REMOVED to "ALBERT BUILDINGS," next the Cathedral High School.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, 1st October 1887.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, acute and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October 1887, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th September 1887.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 8th October, both days inclusive.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
BERIGNY & Co.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Boards of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens.....—Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 5 do. ..... „ 2-12
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

DIAMOND DYES.
ECONOMY
IN
DRESSING!
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 30 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds. Price 6d. a packet.
ARTISTS' BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers
WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
56, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Fycee and Byculla.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 5000 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—58, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, AT MADRAS,
IN a Business Locality, on the Mount Road, a large Hall, with Front and Back Verandahs and Private Room, forming the Upper portion of Spacious Building next to G. D'Aucelin's Confectionery Establishment, well adapted for a Piece of business. Situation Central. Measurement:—Hall (boarded) 11' 10"×30'. Front Verandah 29½"×8'. Back Verandah 69"×17'. Private Room 31½"×8'. Apply to E. DE COSTA, 179, Mount Road, Madras.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.
A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co.; Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUK and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£900,69
„ 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or AGES, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured here or either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£3,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The SAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., *F. R. S., President.*
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FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over
NINETY LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and delects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,400,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,900,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness arising from the loins, cloudy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Which speedily, and almost magically, renovate and cleanse of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable, and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WARE & Co., Madras; WISE, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pegumunder, Agra; DOOLY SONS and LALL, Sons, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARCE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HODSON & Co., Umballa; MATTLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Gutta Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept) no other but DR. DE ROOS' "Gutta Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for D

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Stanley's Opera Bouffe and Pantomime Company, 9 p.m.
Polo, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—Narjeham (s), from Coast and Calcutta. Yesterday:—Eyculla (s), Moulmein; Booldana (s), Coast and Calcutta; H. M. S. Crocodile Portsmouth and Taif (s), Aden and Jeodah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—King Arthur (s), for Persian Gulf and Storm Queen (s), Muscat.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Forbes, Dragoman, and Merton Hall, left the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 1st instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 19,816 in receipts.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for daily average attendance 232·6; admissions 2,510; prevailing diseases fever and diseases of lungs and air passages.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Caitan Albooker, a Goanese cook on board the steamship Investigator lying in this harbour, yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel from the between decks, and fractured the bones of his left foot. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for medical treatment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Lalkhan Ismalkhan, residing at Goombazwarra 5th lane, reports that his servant, Hoosein, absconded on Tuesday night, taking with him gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs.352 and Rs. 20 in cash, the property of the complainant. Hoosambee, woman, a dealer in fruits, residing in Khoja street, reports the theft of silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 50, during her absence on Tuesday afternoon. Joksey Insey, a dealer in goats, having his shop at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 140 from a box in his shop on Sunday night.

ACCIDENT.—Sulliman Esau, a Mahomedan tailor, yesterday afternoon, while seated on the parapet wall of the Bhobie Tallao Tank, was pushed and falling, sustained a compound fracture of both bones of the left forearm above the wrist joint. He is at present a patient at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Junnee, woman, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock extension Works, yesterday afternoon, while at work loading a boat with rubble, accidentally fell from the wharf into the boat, and sustained several lacerated wounds on both her feet, about four inches in length. She was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

DETAINING A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, a Hindoo named Laddoo appeared before Mr. Ryan in answer to a summons charging him with detaining a married woman against her will with criminal intent. The defendant is employed by Messrs. Kirby and Co. as a wagon coupler at the Prince's Dock Extension, and, while there, he became acquainted with the woman Oomar, who had recently been engaged as a coolly, having come to Bombay from Malwan, where she had left her husband. She resided with her mother at Chinch Bunder. On the 29th August last the Oomar went to the dock wearing several valuable ornaments, and after she had been working there for a few hours, another woman told her that her father-in-law had been severely injured and was lying at the Chinch Bunder in a precarious condition, and asked her to go to him. She consented to do so, but instead of being taken to Chinch Bunder she was taken by the woman to a house at Cannattiecpoora and afterwards to Parell, where she was told her relation had been removed. On arriving there she was taken into a room and not finding her father-in-law she asked to be allowed to leave, but was not permitted to do so and was detained for several days in the house, where the defendant visited her. On missing her daughter the mother caused inquiries to be made and afterwards obtained a summons against the accused, who was subsequently found near the house where Oomar had been detained. When the girl was found, the ornaments she had worn were missing. Mr. Sealy, who appeared for the defendant, contended that there was no evidence before the court connecting his client with the charge, but his Worship postponed the further hearing in order to allow of the attendance of the woman's husband from Malwan.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Rustomjee Cursetjee, an elderly Parsee, appeared before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday on remand, to answer a charge of causing grievous hurt to another Parsee, named Cowasjee Shapoorjee, by means of nitric acid on the 8th ultimo. The complainant in this case had, some time previous to the above date, lent the defendant a sum of money in order to enable him to erect a tent at one of the recent Parsee fairs held on the Esplanade. Owing to his being unable to obtain repayment of the loan, he having made frequent applications to the defendant, the injured man obtained an order from the Small Cause Court ordering the defendant to pay the amount. Shortly after doing so he meet Rustomjee near Null Bazaar market and then again pressed him for payment, telling him that he had obtained the order. The defendant promised to pay, asking Cowasjee to go with him to his shop where he would give him the money. He did so, but on arriving there, a further discussion took place with reference to the payment during which the defendant, who was alleged to have lost his temper, picked up a glass containing nitric acid and threw it over the complainant, destroying the sight of one of his eyes and burning his clothing. The injured man was then conveyed to the Cowasjee Jehangeer Hospital, where he remained under treatment for a considerable time, the man Rustomjee being at once arrested by the police. Dr. Machonachie of the hospital having given evidence as to the nature of the injuries sustained by the complainant, Mr. D'Souza, who appeared for the defence, asked permission to reserve his cross-examination as his Worship had stated his intention to commit the accused to the Sessions. The injured man and other witnesses were then examined as to the occurrence, which Mr. D'Souza agreed was entirely accidental. The case was ultimately adjourned till Saturday.

INSPECTION PARADE AT POONA.—The troops in garrison paraded in Field Day order on the General Parade ground at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning for inspection by H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. The H. A. and R. A. wore white jackets, the remainder being in khaki; and the whole were formed up in one line facing west, the Artillery being at half intervals, and the Infantry in quarter column of double companies. The line having been formed, and taken over by Major General Solly Flood, Commanding Poona Division, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff arrived on the ground, and was shortly afterwards followed by H. E. the Governor and Staff, escorted by six troopers of the Body Guard. The troops went through a series of evolutions concluding with a march past.—*Deccan Herald.*

A WEDDING AT POONA.—At St. Paul's Church, Poona, on Tuesday forenoon was celebrated the wedding of Miss Daisy Clark and the Rev. Mr. Bowen. The church was well filled, both by guests and the Rev. Mr. Clark's parishioners. The service was performed by the father of the bride, and was throughout very impressive. The choir sang a choice wedding hymn, while there was played before and after service a wedding march. Shortly before the specified hour, the bride, dressed in a plain canary coloured travelling dress, and accompanied by the Venerable the Archdeacon Johnston, arrived, and a few minutes after, the bridegroom with his "best man." After the ceremony, some of the guests proceeded to the Rev. Mr. Clark's residence, while the bridal couple left for the railway station *en route* to Khandalla.—*Poona Observer.*

THE Californians have made their State so hot for the Chinese that one is not suprised to learn that they are leaving it in large numbers. The custom of the restaurants in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, which were at one time daily thronged to overflowing, has fallen off to such an extent that they are hardly paying their expenses, and not a few of them have been obliged to close their doors. The theatres are playing to empty benches, and rice merchants and shippers see bankruptcy staring them in the face. The dead walls of the quarter were lately placarded with a notice setting forth that 3,000 Chinese labourers were wanted in certain parts of the State. Barely thirty Mongolians responded to the invitation. A few—a mere handful—of them have returned to their own country; but the great majority of the emigrants, reversing Horace Greeley's maxim, are pressing eastward, where they are not only certain of finding work in abundance, but what is even more to the purpose, where they can count with some degree of assurance on being allowed to live to enjoy the fruits of their labour.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the directors' report for the year ending the 30th June:—The number of bales pressed at each of the Company's factories during the past season aggregates 40,700 bales, against 36,441 bales the previous year, and is made up as follows:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
Amraoti	3,544	11,831
Akola	16,898	15,090
Ahmednuggur	7,932	2,744
Wudwan	12,326	6,776
Total bales pressed	40,700	36,441

This was an increase of 4,459 bales over the 1885-86 season. The directors regret to mention that during the last season the amount of pressing at the Akola press has been about 6,000 bales less than it might have been. The directors, considering that the engineer at Akola was chiefly responsible for this loss, dismissed him in March last. The amount at the credit of profit and loss account on 30th June last shows, including a sum of Rs. 377-12-0 brought forward from last year and Rs. 9,749-13-0 received as the Company's share for the past season of the joint working at Amraoti, a balance of Rs. 25,074-0-4, which sum your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Transfer to reserve fund account in reduction of the Company's debt against the Wudwan factory	7,000	0	0
Transfer to repairs & renewals account	4,500	0	0
Payment of a dividend of Rs. 30 per share free of income tax	13,260	0	0
Tranfer to new year's account	314	0	4
Total	Rs. 25,074	0	4

Your directors beg to inform you that the sum of Rs. 5,000, set apart from the last years' profit for repairs at the Amraoti and Akola factories, and for the purchase of a new opener for the Amraoti Factory, has been all expended. As there are also sundry other repairs to be done at the Wudwan and Akola factories during the ensuing year, your directors propose to set aside, as shown above, the sum of Rs. 4,500 to meet the same. Messrs. Hemraj Lukhmidas and Jaithabhoy Callianjee retire from the Board under clause 110 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Sadanand Balcrishna and Moroba Narayan also retire, in accordance with clause 144 of the articles of association, but are also eligible for reelection. Mr. Low, the Company's late Engineer at Akola, has filed a suit against the Company in the Bombay Court of Small Causes for his salary for three months and expenses, the suit is defended on behalf of the Company, the hearing of which has not yet been concluded.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday, at its office, in Rampart Row, Mr. A. C. Walker presiding. The business was to elect members of the local Committee and to appoint auditors for the ensuing year. Messrs. A. C. Walker and D. B. Gostling were re-elected members of the local Committee. Messrs. Thomas, Liddetter and Pestonjee S. Kharegat were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 39, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Walter Lang presiding The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The last report was issued on the 19th October 1886, and your directors have now the pleasure to submit an audited balance sheet to the 30th June 1887. The construction of the mill commenced in October 1886, and at the date of closing the present accounts was still unfinished. The mill commenced working at the end of July, and since that date the machinery has worked well, giving complete satisfaction. The flour produced is greatly esteemed in Delhi and the surrounding districts, meeting with ready sale in increasing quantities. The demand for the lower descriptions of flour being so great, the daily out-turn of the mill was found quite insufficient, and your directors therefore determined at once to erect additional low grinding machinery at a cost of about Rs. 30,000. This extra machinery will nearly double the out-turn of the mill at a very small additional working expense, and it is hoped that it will be erected and working before the end of the year. Your directors have determined to limit the issue of shares at present to 3 lakhs, and this amount has, since the 30th June been fully allotted. Under clause 87, two of your directors Mr. John Y. Lang and Mr. E. Freeborn retire, but are eligible for re-election.

The director's report and the audited accounts up to 30th June 1887 were approved and adopted. Messrs. J. Y. Lang and E. Freeborn, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. Messrs. C. L. Weber and Balloobhoy Cullanbhoy were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. Thanks were voted to the directors and secretaries and treasurers of the Company for the satisfactory manner in which they had managed the business of the Company and with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general one, when an additional clause in the articles of association was unanimously adopted.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BHOWNUGGAR.

IT gives us pleasure to announce that whatever works are undertaken at Bhownuggar are all for the good of its people. The anxieties displayed by H. H. the Maharaja Takhteesingji for the good of his subjects is certainly very gratifying. Improvements have been made in the Government which are based on sound principles, and steps are now being taken to ameliorate the condition of the people, wherever practicable, without unnecessary delay. Efforts are also made to protect the interests of merchants. The Maharaja keeps a good watch on every department of Government, and occasionally inspects them in person. In short the Maharaja Saheb devotes the whole of his time to studying the interests of his people. These facts are truly matters for congratulation in Bhownuggar. Strict investigations are made with a view to discovering the defects of justice both in Court and jail and immediate steps are being taken to improve upon them. Officers who were not punctual are now by a circular informed to attend at the proper hours of business. Trade also has received its share of attention. Prohibitive duties, which were hampering trade have been abolished, and half the proceeds of cotton picking, which until recently have gone to Government, are now made over to the people. These and several other works for his subjects' good have been done by Maharaja within a very short space of time, and similar attention is devoted to new wants. Arrangements are shortly to be made with a view to meeting the wants of the educated class, others for the needy poor: and besides this, steps are being taken to provide the city with pure drinking water, and Government has also given a considerable area of pasturage. But of all his works the most noteworthy is the impetus given by the Maharaja to education. A high school has existed at Bhownuggar for some years past, but a College has been established to give a high class education success has so far attended it. The Maharaja personally examines the pupils and distributes prizes, taking advantage of the occasion at such gatherings to lecture the students on the benefit of education. Examples of this kind are rarely to be met with at Kathiawar. In allowing his subjects liberty of speech, the Maharaja has taken the lead among native rulers, and he contemplates giving them self-government, and in this also will be just. Arrangements are also being made to provide for the wants of the dumb animals. The only want now is of a Veterinary Surgeon, but it is hoped that the Maharaja will supply this. Measures are being taken to check overloading the animals, and it is confidently expected that the Maharaja will make due regulations for the removal of this evil. Such and several other improvements are to be made in a very short space of time. These are the fruits of the high and liberal policy of Mr. Madhavsing, the private secretary of the Maharaj, should other officers of the state truly and honestly work like Mr. Madhavsingji their efforts would meet a due reward. It should be the religious duty of each and every officer to do his best for the furtherance of the welfare and grandeur of the Raj.—*Cambay Gazette.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 1) a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 2) p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·836
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	0 824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, N, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	222
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	0·90
" year	20·98
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 27th September:—

THE DOCK SHEDS.

Read report by Engineer, dated 9th September, called for by Trustees Resolution No. 515 dated 21st October 1886, on a suggestion by Mr. Lang that over hanging eaves should be provided at the Dock sheds, and curtains on the delivery side of the sheds as in the new Tilbury docks. The Engineer states that there are no curtains at the Tilbury docks, that all the doors are of corrugated steel on spring rollers and that these may have led to the idea of their being eaves and curtains. He states that the eaves are projections of timber and corrugated iron covering one line of rails; that as all the trains approach from either end and cannot stray side ways these structures can be brought low enough to be of some service, but that if made low enough in Bombay to be of any use they would be highly dangerous with the present system of transport. He further states that if it is considered necessary to completely protect the bullock transport carts, another leaf would require to be added to the sheds, or a portion of the shed railed off during the monsoon for cart traffic. If this were done the Engineer states that the carts would be similarly protected as they are at the jetty shed as they will be on the jetties of the new dock. He also forwards a sketch of the Tilbury arrangement.

Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers were circulated.

Resolution.—In the circumstances explained by the Engineer no further steps need be taken in the matter.

WRECKS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th September, stating with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 377 dated 22nd July, that he has ascertained from the Board of Trade that the custom in the United Kingdom is that if a wreck occurs within the limits of a harbour or conservancy authority, it is the duty of that authority to take such steps as may be necessary for the proper marking of the wreck, but that if the wreck is outside those limits, and is an obstruction to general navigation, it is the duty of the General Light-house authority to place such lights or marks as may be necessary. The Port Officer adds that the part performed by the Light-house authority in the United Kingdom would presumably fall on the Government of India in Indian waters. The Port Officer further points out that the existing law does not empower the Trustees to recover the cost of lighting or buoying a wreck, and he suggests that Government be moved to make the necessary alteration in Act XII of 1875. The Port Officer submits the following Port rules to provide for the buoying and marking of wrecks.

(1.) Wreck buoys in the approaches to the harbour shall be coloured green with the word "wreck" painted in white letters on them. When possible the buoy shall be laid near to the side of the wreck next to the mud channel.

(2.) When a wreck marking vessel is used it shall if possible have its top sides coloured green, with the word "wreck" in white letters thereon, and shall exhibit:—By day—3 balls on a yard 20 feet above sea, two vertically one and one on each side of the other, the single ball being on the side nearest the wreck. By night—3 white fixed lights similarly arranged, but not the ordinary riding light.

(IN THE HARBOUR.)

A wreck marking boat or vessel shall carry a cross yard on a mast at least 12 feet above water with two balls 4 feet in diameter placed horizontally, not less than 6 or more than 12 feet apart by day, and by night 2 white lights similarly placed (lanterns to be globular) not less than 8" in diameter, of the same description as a ship's anchor light, the mark boat shall, if possible, be moored over the wreck. Wreck buoys may be used in places out of the usual track of vessels at the discretion of the Port Officer.

Resolution.—Subject to the concurrence of Captain Hext, R. N., to whom the papers should be sent on his return to Bombay, the 3 Port Rules recommended by the Port Officer should be adopted, and application should be made to Government to amend the law so as to enable the trustees to recover the cost of lighting or buoying a wreck.

THE APOLLO BUNDER IMPROVEMENT WORKS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th September, stating that in connection with the Apollo Bunder improvement works, he will require a powerful engine for driving a pump, that the engines the Trustees have in stock are very old and inefficient and not so economical to work as the modern class of engines, that the Royal Bombay Yacht Club have a portable engine for sale which would suit his purpose, that it requires considerable repairs, but that these can be effected at a moderate cost, say Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 in the Trustees shops. He recommends that the Yacht Club be offered Rs. 800 for the engine.

Resolution.—Rs. 800 may be offered to the Yacht Club for the 10 horse power portable engine, and if it is accepted, a sum not exceeding Rs. 700 may be spent upon repairs.

The Engineer should be asked to report upon the portable engines referred to by him as old and nearly worn out, and as to whether it would not be well to sell them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 67,938 was collected at Port Trust wharfs on account of Municipal Town duty in August against Rs. 52,487, in August 1886.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Sept. 1887.	For week ending 23rd Sept. 1886.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	25	26
" out of "	20	23
" transported	13	10
" attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 23rd Sept. 1887.	For week ending 23rd Sept. 1886.
Vessels entered	11	16
" left	15	15
" remaining in Dock	12	10

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE BHIKAJEE GANESH.—On the 7th September last, a rule *nisi* was granted by his Lordship, requiring the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge granted to him should not be revoked, and why his petition should not be heard again. Mr. Russell, for an opposing creditor named Pallonjee Rattonjee, now asked that the rule be made absolute.

Mr. Mankar said he was requested to inform the Court that the affidavit regarding service of the rule upon the insolvent was false, because ever since he obtained his discharge the insolvent was absent from Bombay.

His Lordship declined to hear Mr. Mankar until an affidavit had been put in.

Mr. Russell said the affidavit was sworn to by a clerk of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, who was not likely to perjure himself.

Mr. Mankar asked his Lordship to take note that he was present in Court and objected to the rule being made absolute.

His Lordship declined to do so.

Mr. Mankar, in answer to the Court, stated that the insolvent was somewhere near Poona, and that he was engaged in a suit now pending.

Mr. Russell asked who instructed his learned friend to object to the application.

Mr. Mankar said he was instructed by a man who had throughout worked on behalf of the insolvent. That man was informed only last night that an affidavit had been filed to the effect that notice of the rule *nisi* had been served upon the insolvent.

Mr. Russell applied that the rule be made absolute.

His Lordship made the rule absolute, remarking that the insolvent was not present to show cause against it.

RE BENJAMIN ALEXANDER HANSON.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE AGA MIRZA AGA SHIRAZEE.—As no accounts had yet been received from Persia, the insolvent was, on the application of Mr. Dhairyawan, granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE SUCKUJEE HARIBA KUNDE.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved that the petition of the insolvent be dismissed for want of prosecution. In default of insolvent answering to his name the petition was dismissed.

RE THARIA MUNJEE.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an extension of his interim order. Mr. Dhairyawan, on behalf of an opposing creditor, said insolvent had done nothing since he got an interim order in May last. He had not deposited certain account books in the office.

The insolvent said he had deposited all his account books with the Official Assignee, but that the books which were now asked for were not in his possession.

His Lordship, after inquiry of the Official Assignee, said that the insolvent was at present engaged in making up his accounts, which would be completed in about two months hence. An extension of the interim order for two months was granted, the insolvent being warned that, if the required account books were not deposited with the Official Assignee, no further extension of the order would be granted.

RE MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE SETNA.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, said that his Lordship made an order on the 7th September last for entering up satisfaction on the insolvent's schedule. The Clerk of the Court, while taking a note of the order made, seemed to have misunderstood it. After inquiry of the Clerk, his Lordship said that every thing must be done in a regular way; that a rule must first be granted to show cause; and that his Lordship would make it returnable that day month. Upon Mr. Mankar urging that a fortnight would be enough, as there was only one creditor, the rule was made returnable in a fortnight.

RE WALTER GRIEVESON.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for his discharge. His Lordship said insolvent had in three years incurred liabilities to the extent of Rs. 3,000; and his discharge would therefore be adjourned for a year.

RE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SIMPSON.—This insolvent had incurred heavy liabilities in the course of two years, and his discharge was therefore adjourned for six months.

RE HENRY TAMMING.—His Lordship remarked that insolvent had also been incurring debts recklessly to the extent of Rs. 9,000. His discharge was adjourned for nine months.

RE INAPPA BEWJEE.—His Lordship said that this insolvent seemed to live upon his creditors and had incurred a fresh debt of Rs. 4,000. The discharge was adjourned for nine months.

RE SITTARAM BULVUNTRAO.—This was also a bad case of debts recklessly incurred. Insolvent, who was formerly a havildar in the Bombay Police force, was now a pensioner, but had incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 7,000. His discharge was adjourned for a year.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Muliram Radha Marwari; Pestonjee Shapurjee Mistree; Jumnadas Sunderdas; Cumroodin Goolam Hoosein and another; Ittoo Balloo and another; Hesrajee Goma and another; Cassidas Ravishanker Mehta; Parshotum Canjee; Bejonjee Burjorjee; Viaram Dayal and another; Ibrahim Shaik Abdoolali Borah; Dorabjee Cowasjee Soothar; John Antonio de Ambosta and others; Fazal Ahmed Memon and Bhogilal Manekla.

BENGAL.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—We are enabled to give fuller particulars of this accident. As No. 10 Down mixed Train was entering Phulbari station. Northern State Bengal Railway, at 2 A. M. on the 28th ultimo, the tender and five wagons became derailed at the north facing points. The three leading wagons were upset, and the body of the driver was found under the front wagon, completely crushed. It is supposed he either jumped or was thrown from the engine, and was caught by the wagon as it upset. He was a steady married man named Jacob. The fireman was slightly injured. The line was blocked for about six hours, during which time the up mail, which left Sealdah on Tuesday afternoon, was detained, the passengers being transhipped to another train. The deceased driver, having been a Volunteer, received a military funeral at Saidpur on the evening of the 28th. Lieutenant-Colonel Engledue, R. E., of the Consulting Engineer Department, and the railway officials, held an enquiry into the accident on the 29th, the District Sub-Divisional Officer from Nilphamari being also present.

ROBBING THE PAIKPARA RAJ.—A Native, named Ramtarun Ghose, was charged at the Sealdah Police Court on Thursday by Baboo Kristo Dhone Ghose, of the Paikpara Raj, with the theft, on the 23rd instant, of gold and silver articles, wearing apparel, &c., valued at about Rs. 400, besides cash in silver and notes. The accused was a servant in the employ of the prosecutor, and on the morning of the above date at about two o'clock, he stole the articles from the toshakhana of the prosecutor's house at Cossipore, and decamped. The local police were informed, and, on suspicion, sent a telegram to the Bengal Police at Belpore, which is the native village of the accused, asking them to detain the accused there, giving a description of him. On seeing a man alight from a train, with a lot of property in his possession, at the Belpore Station, their suspicions were aroused, and they at once arrested the man, who turned out to be the accused. He was sent on to Moorshedabad, and brought down to Calcutta. With slight exceptions, the whole property was recovered. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

A NOVEL ATTEMPT AT CHEATING.—One Ramakrishnappa Naidu, a village Magistrate was tried by the Sub Magistrate of Madanapalli, Caddapah District, for giving false information to a public officer, an offence punishable under Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code. It appeared that the accused made a report to the Tahsildar of the taluk to the effect that one Ganganna had captured and killed a cheeta, which had been prowling about in the vicinity of the village and had destroyed several animals. The accused asserted that he saw the carcase of the brute soon after it was killed in a trap set for it by Ganganna; and, on the latter producing the skin, claws, and head, of a cheeta, the Tahsildar paid him the reward of Rs. 50. It turned out, however, on subsequent inquiries made by the Tahsildar, that no cheeta had at all been killed at the place mentioned, nor was any seen about the locality for years, and that the skin and other parts of the animal were brought from the Mysore territory by a relative of the accused and palmed off on the Tahsildar as a local capture. The Sub-Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 80, or undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment in default, which sentence the Joint Magistrate of the District confirmed on appeal. On apeal to the High Court it was contended by petitioner's Counsel that section 177 did not apply to the present case. The Court observed that it had been held that the section embraced every case in which a subordinate officer attempted to impose false information upon his superior, and, being of opinion that there was ample evidence before the Court that the information given was false, dismissed the petition.—*Times.*

EMIGRANTS FOR NATAL.—Two hundred emigrants will embark from Madras in a few days for Natal on board the barque Umvoti, Dr. Drummond being in medical charge.—*Ibid.*

U. C. S. MEETING AT BEZWADA.—At a meeting held at Bezwada, on the 27th ultimo, the prospects of the movement to obtain redress for the grievances of European gazetted officers were discussed, and it was resolved to communicate a vote of confidence in the committee of the U. C. S. Association, 45 Pall Mall, and of thanks to Mr. A. S. King and other members of Parliament who are interesting themselves in the matter. It was agreed that the main point at issue was the payment of pensions at par, and that every branch of the service should combine with a view to obtaining this concession. All the officers present had already paid their subscriptions either to the Treasurers of the Association (Messrs. H. S. King and Co.) or to the Branch Association in Madras.—*Mail.*

DEFAMING THE CHARACTER OF A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.—This case, in which Syed Mohideen Saib, a Second Class Hospital Assistant, charged Moorooguo Mr. Mankar said, he was requested to inform the Court that the affidavit regarding service of the rule upon the insolvent was false, because ever since he obtained his discharge the insolvent was absent from Bombay.

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AYUB KHAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

THE following Sardars and refugees were said to have clung to the fortunes of Sardar Ayub Khan, and were with him at Teheran before his flight, but it is not known whether all escaped with him:—

Sipah Salar Hussain Ali Khan Kizilbash.
Sirdar Abdur Rahman, son of Amir Sher.
Ali Khan (Kilizes mother).
Sardar M. Musa Jan, son of Ex-Amir.
Yakub Khan.
Naib Hafizulla Khan (Kuttie Khel) Ghilzai.
General Taj Muhammad Khan, son of Arsla Khan (Jabbar Khel), Ghilzai.
Aziz Khan, grandson of above Arsla Khan.
M. Omar Khan Saadatkdar (Muhammadzai).
Abdur Rauf Khan Mir Akbor Mohmand.
Colonel M. Musa Khan (Arab) of Bala Hissar.
Hakim, son of Abdur Wasi Khan,
Muhammad Omar Khan, son of
Shahghasi Shordil Khan (Loenab),
Muhammad Azim Khan, son of
Bahram Khan Kabuchi,
Abdar Hamid Khan, Kizilbash,
Brigadier Amir Muhammad Khan Kakar,
Aka Ali Khan, brother of Parwez Shah Khan, former Sipah Salar,
Ferozkhan, son of Fatulla Beg Jamshed,
Kawas Khan, son of Khan Aka Jamshedi,
Nasir Hukmutulla Khan Tajek Kohistan
Mir Batcha Kohistani of Baba Kush Kho
M. Hassan Khan | sons of Sofdar Ali Khan
M. Hussain Khan | Hazara.
Brigadier Ghaffur Khan,
Adjutant Gholam Hyder Khan,
General Zatsurat Khan,
General Baba Mir Khan,
General Fakir Khan.

The men of lesser note have not been included in this list. A great many Sardars and refugees, whose names are not given above, are scattered over Persia, at Mashad, and Begadad, waiting patiently for the time when the present Amir's removal to a better world will permit them to enter their beloved Afghanistan once more, and resume those intrigues which are a joy and passion to every Afghan, and constitute their very existence.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (rump), per lb.	0 1 3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 5 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Sweetbread per each	0 4 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 3 6	0 2
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 6
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Pea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 10 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6

FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Custard Apples, each	0 2 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 4 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 8 0
Melons, musk, large, each	0 4 0
Do. do. small, each	0 1 6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 3 0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FRESH STATIONERY RECEIVED by Mail. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Office. Samples on Application.

PLUSH ALBUMS.—A Choice Assortment to Hand, also Plush Photo Frames, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED; ALEXANDRA AND PINTOS HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

TO BE LET—A very desirable and showy SHOP in Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street.

CHINA ROSE LACHEE, Real Rose Flavor and Taste, small Parcel just to hand. Apply Sharp.—PESTONJI SORABJI & Co., 33, Meadow Street.

J. BROTHERS & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Dispense Prescriptions Carefully with Pure Drugs and Charge Moderately, at both their Shops, Kalbadevie and Market. Artists' Materials sold Cheap.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LOST, RUPEES THREE HUNDRED in small Notes, somewhere near Custom House and Elphinstone Circle. The finder will be rewarded. Apply to "J. N. S.," care of this paper.

TO LET, (1) Two spacious BUNGALOWS on Varli Hill, open to sea breeze with outhouses and compounds. (2) One Bungalow on Varli Hill sufficient for small family. (3) One range of Chawl at Khetwadi. (4) One ground-floor house in Girgaum fit for press or godown. Apply to Mr. MOWJI RAGHOWJI, care of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Girgaum.

MR. FRANK FLETCHER, BANJO TUTOR. Apply SOUNDY & Co.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LOVERS in Fort of good Game of Billiards, try the Tables at the Alexandra Hotel Tables from Calcutta, expressly sent as sample and for Advertisement. Tram passes every 5 minutes.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, will be RE-OPENED on or about the 5th October. Terms on application to M. LYONS, Poona.

AMERICAN WOOD COTTAGE FOR SALE, Length 75 feet, Breadth 41 feet, Seven Rooms. Apply to RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Moholla.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 15, Forbes Street.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 21 ct. Gold. Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" will re-open 10th October, also the Proprietor's new shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock,

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each bedroom has Bath and Dressing Rooms attached.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

HORSE REPOSITORY.—Veterinary Infirmary, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. Sales of household Furniture, &c., undertaken at any Gentleman's own residence and faithfully conducted. J. WHEALS, East Street, Poona.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will last 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Selier's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TO LET, at Tardeo, from the 1st October next, either on a short or a long lease, an extensive Plot of Ground with a large Bungalow and Outhouses, at present in the occupation of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, and situated just opposite the premises of the said Mill. The ground being open, with a large frontage on the public road, is eminently adapted for the building of a long range of Chawls and Shops. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Co, Bruce Lane.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.,

7 bales Turkey red twist.
81 " white handkerchiefs.
2 " grey dhoties.
3 " grey shirtings.
3 cases white nansooks.
15 " colored prints.
1 " colored handkerchiefs.
11 " assorted jams and jellies.
4 " preserved butter.
40 " old Scotch whisky.
13 " old cognac.

An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well-known makers, G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s.s. Cathay—consisting of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, drops, carbonate of soda, magnesia, laudanum, balsam copaiba, Daiby's carminative, glycerine, lime juice and glycerine, Cold cream, tooth powder, tooth brushes, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned—
60 casks lime juice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 6, 1887.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Str Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

CONSOLS improved ¼ yesterday to 101⅛, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ to 101, while Rupee Paper shows a rise of ⅛ in 4½ and a decline of like extent in 4 per cents.

The London General Produce Markets exhibit no alteration whatever.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady in tone, with sales estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 Surats; but while Mid-Uplands and Fine Broach on the spot were 1-16d. lower, Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. dearer. This bears out in a very marked way what we indicated four days ago as to the probability of ready, and future prices coming closer together and it is worthy of note that February-March deliveries are now worth more than October-November. In New York yesterday futures were 6 points higher while ready Cotton was unchanged. The receipts at the ports give the following comparisons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts	52,000	38,000	33,000
Four days'	135,000	103,000	97,000
Total since 1st Sept.	788,000	492,000	512,000

The Bombay Cotton market has not appreciably altered to-day from an exporter's point of view either in ready or forward stuff, nor have we heard of any transactions. The mills, however, have been rather more active buyers, and we hear of 100 bales Kutch having been bought at Rs. 180, 100 bales Julgaum at Rs. 175 to Rs. 177, 200 bales Compta at Rs. 167, and 100 bales Vingorla at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT on the spot has been in more request to-day, and one or two buyers have been paying exceptionally high rates to obtain the few parcels of sound wheat available. For 91 per cent. E. K. Dhani Rs. 4-4 is the current quotation, but distant delivery is 2 to 3 annas per cwt. less.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	534	bales.
Wheat	2,306	cwt.
Linseed	1,870	"
Rapeseed	3,414	"
Gingelly Seed	3,274	"
Poppyseed	1,306	"
Groundnuts	614	"

FREIGHTS are not quotably altered. The only business reported to-day is 2,000 tons let in the "Europe" for Dunkirk at 13s.

EXCHANGE to-day has gone through precisely the same course as yesterday. Opening quiet at the closing quotations of last night an advance of 1-32d. was established in ready Bills on the strength of increased firmness in Calcutta. Forward delivery, however, remains pretty much the same, and there has been only a very limited business done all round. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-5 to 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1'33	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very strong, owing to private advices from London. Fours have advanced to Rs. 29 3-16. Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102½.

SHARES are steady all round, and in the case of Spining and Weaving mills Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 dearer. A large demand has set in for local yarns for China, which gives speculation in Shares a slight impetus.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	775
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	965
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang.	51,200	100			
Corporation			all	17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	192
		200			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	...	...	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100	...	...	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	980
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	5[illegible]	500	Rs. 25	482½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	99
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4 880	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	800	1 000	1,000	..	..
Allisance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560xd
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 25½	576
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 25	950
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	885
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	745
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	595
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	607½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	500	...	350n
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	630
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	182½
Goolam Abbas S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	880
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	560
Hinguzhat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	50	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,300	500	500	Rs. 30	1405
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	...	25	25	Rs. 25	485
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	290xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	507½
Increased	600	500	50		420
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	1,483	250	2	Rs. 14	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	Rs. 55	200n
Kalliandas S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1097½
Khatlow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	770
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	191
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,275
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540xd
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,230
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	10	100		38
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	555
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	...	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180	125	125	...	73½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	950
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	250
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	250	...	510
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	...
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	780

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

FOX-STRANGWAYS—September 24, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of M W Fox-Strangways, C S, of a son.
MORLEY—September 20, at Glenroy, Mussoorie, the wife of E S Morley, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
WEARING—September 23, at Tukdah Tea Estate, N Darjeeling, the wife of F A Wearing, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—HENNAN—September 24, at Coonoor, Corporal James Alexander Campbell, 2nd S W Borderers, to Alice Minnie, daughter of the late John Hennan, Sappers and Miners.
CORBETT—GARDINER—At "St John's in the Wilderness," Naini Tal, by the Rev G T Dennis, B A, Thomas Corbett, Post-Master, to Emily Harriett, daughter of Mr W A Gardiner, late Police Department.

DEATH.

HEWSON—October 1, at Bellary, Captain J J Hewson, R A, the result of a fall from a horse, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

THE perfunctory character of the exposition and discussion of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons has been far too often insisted upon to encourage us to refer to that aspect of the proceedings at Westminster on the 9th of last month. It is one of the standing commonplaces of the subject, and nothing that is new remains to be said upon it. But the evil fate which has this year deferred the Budget debate until the second week of September had at least one compensating advantage. It enabled the Government to show how far the estimates published in India six months ago are being realized. We prepared our readers yesterday for the disappointing results announced in Sir John Gorst's statement. The opium revenue, as we stated some days ago, is coming in badly, and Sir John Gorst says that the proceeds are now anticipated to be Rs. 20,00,000 worse than the estimate. Burma, as we said yesterday, has also disappointed the anticipations of the Finance Minister. Financially, the Under-Secretary of State says, Upper Burma has been so far a disappointment. The Budget estimate reckoned upon a loss of Rs. 1,77,55,000, but in the meantime this has been largely added to, and the deficit on account of Upper Burma now stands at 40 lakhs more than that. There are no delusions on the subject even at the India Office. "It is only candid," Sir John Gorst says, "that I should state that the financial result of the annexation of Upper Burma has been to throw on the revenues of India a heavier charge than was expected." The third noteworthy loss is on account of railways. On this point there need be no misunderstanding, though some critics at home have somewhat disingenuously endeavoured to draw from the present condition of railway finance the inference that railways, generally speaking, are a permanent cause of loss to the State, and that expenditure in that direction should be largely curtailed. Sir John Gorst very fairly states the case when he says that though the railways pay a large and increasing profit on the capital invested in India, the percentage of net receipts on the capital having in the past three years been 5·29, 5·84, and 5·90, the Government of India, on account of the fall in exchange, is not making a profit. The loss on exchange so operates that in order to pay English holders of stock 5 per cent.—the guarantee upon the older lines—nearly six and a half per cent. has to be paid in rupees. But a not less serious cause of loss—though it is sometimes left out of consideration by the less candid critics of Indian finance—is the fact that the Government have to pay the guaranteed interest on lines under construction. We should have thought the fact too obvious to escape notice; but sometimes it is conveniently ignored by those who wish to make the finances of India look worse than they really are. It has practical lessons, however, which should not be lost sight of, the chief amongst them being that we must hasten slowly even in so good an enterprise as that of railway construction. Two large lines are now under construction in Central India, absorbing interest upon a capital of about five millions sterling, and neither as yet earning any profit. The Government of India have under consideration, or are soon likely to have, schemes equally large with those in process of construction. Two large projects, involving an outlay of more than eight crores, have lately been discussed, and in time no doubt one or both will be carried out. We do not know if the caution is necessary, but it would be well for the Government not to largely increase their interest liability until the lines now under construction have begun to contribute something to the interest guaranteed upon them. Sir John Gorst and Sir Richard Temple made the familiar appeal to private capitalists to invest their money in new railways without troubling themselves about a Government guarantee. The same invitation has been given often enough, and at present it is accompanied by no more tempting bait than the 3·63 per cent. which the unaided and unguaranteed Bengal and North-Western line is earning. But so long as investors have to choose between an uncertain 3·63 per cent.—which may be a maximum—and a certain four per cent. which must be a minimum—the Government will find that unaided private enterprise will not do much.

The possibility of raising a large railway capital at four per cent., against 5 per cent. in the earlier days of railway construction in India, does, however, seem to bring us nearer the consummation so devoutly wished—though perhaps not very confidently expected—by Sir Richard Temple and the Under-Secretary of State. It is at all events one of the brighter points of Indian finance, and will take its place in the case for the optimists with Sir John Gorst's triumphant demonstration that there are only two Governments in the world whose credit stands higher than that of the Government of India. It would, of course, be possible to make too much of either fact, and "soul take thine ease, thy credit still stands high," is not the soundest counsel that a Government could apply to itself. Even credit becomes weaker through too much using, and this appears to have been the thought in Sir George Campbell's mind when he said that the constant practice of throwing public works expenditure upon capital instead of upon revenue made him doubt very much about the future of Indian finance. The discussion however did not throw much light upon the finance of either the present or the future. Apart from the refreshing intervention which was made on behalf of Old Bond Street and rubies there was literally nothing in the discussion that was new. The drink question, which has assumed formidable proportions in the eyes of one or two legislators who are in much higher repute as teetotallers than as politicians, provided a tempting theme, but the only aspect of it which is seriously deserving of notice—that in which the local administrations are found vexatiously interfering with the innocent customs of the people and depriving them of the enjoyment of their property—was treated as though it had no existence. The enthusiasm for temperance which these gentlemen have displayed is slightly misapplied when it is exercised for the benefit of India; but there is some need for their enthusiasm for liberty and for respect for personal rights in connection with this question.

At no point, indeed, did the discussion rise above the level of the commonplace. Members who had much to say about the increasing expenditure of India had no suggestion to offer as to how a reduction should be made. The home charges were once more the theme of animadversion; but they were dealt with in the mass, despite Sir John Gorst's candid invitation to the Committee to suggest reductions in them. To any members who cared to do so it would not have been a hopeless thing to attempt to respond to the invitation. The details of the home charges are pretty fully set out in a Parliamentary paper which is to be had for the asking, and the first page of this paper, exhibiting the establishment charges of the India Office, which amount to close upon a quarter of a million sterling, would have provided material for economical suggestion. Sir John Gorst might have been asked, to begin with, why the India Office should cost £240,000 a year, while the Foreign Office—scarcely a department in which cheap labour can be advantageously employed—costs only £70,000 a year, and the Colonial Office £40,000. Here, we suspect, Mr. Reid and others would have found field for more profitable suggestion than was provided in the strangely unworkable proposal of the Calcutta Congress for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of reference for appeals against the Government of India. On the whole the discussion, even in the light of Sir Richard Temple's wisdom and of Sir George Campbell's warnings, does not encourage the hope that Indian Finance will be sensibly improved by home criticism—Parliamentary criticism at all events. It is not to Westminster, but much nearer at hand that the people of India must look for the vigilant safe-guarding of their interests which the House of Commons has not yet shown any adequate capacity for exercising. Until the Budget, no longer a mere supplement to the *Government Gazette*, can be discussed freely and fully in an enlarged Legislative Council in which voice is given to the interests affected by it, the raising and the disposal of taxation will be little more than a bureaucratic process, which only a happy chance has thus far prevented from being seriously oppressive upon the people to whom it is applied. The commonplaces of the House of Commons, Indian ex-Governors and Lieutenant-Governors included, will not help them.

WHETHER or not the sneer of Proudhon against property in general is applicable to the possessors of it amongst the Parsees in particular, there can be no doubt that the extent to which the members of that community submit themselves to what may be called voluntary taxation for the behoof of their poorer brethren goes a great way in constituting the "ransom" which Mr. Chamberlain and his school require of those "who spin not, neither do they toil." The Parsees having just finished their religious year, their press has come out with a record of their social doings during the period, and no part of this record is so interesting as that devoted to an enumeration of their charities and benefactions. The greater part of these form what may be called death offerings. Thus, one family gives away over half-a-lakh on the death of a favourite child, another offers Rs. 22,000 on the death of its head, another over Rs. 5,800 on a similar occasion. Donations of Rs. 4,500, Rs 3,100, Rs 2,500 Rs. 3,000, Rs. 2,000 follow. One gentleman offers Rs. 7,000 on the death of his wife, two more offer Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,000 on similar occasions, while a third gives over Rs 3,000 on the death of a favourite daughter. Donations of Rs 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, and 500 are common, and the humbler ranks too remember their poor on such occasions with their thirties, forties, and fifties. The guiding motive in these death benefactions is the strength of faith inculcated by Zoroastrianism in the efficacy of prayers. But while the souls of the dead are thus well cared for, the Parsees take care not to forget the welfare of the living. Thus one member of the Community disburses over Rs. 20,000 amongst the poorer classes as a thank-offering for the recovery of a favorite and only son, another gives Rs. 10,000 to various charities on the occasion of social rejoicings in his family, while a third gives a donation of Rs. 15,000 because a previous benefaction of over ten times that amount is found insufficient for its purpose. There is one feature in the several objects to which these benefactions are directed which serves to illustrate the conflict between old and new ideas that is now going on in the native communities. While the old and orthodox amongst the Parsees devote their charities for the relief of poverty and similar objects, the younger members, with what may be called a dash of Western leaven, devote their money for the advancement of knowledge amongst their poorer brethren, and their names appear as donors to libraries, reading rooms and the like. Another feature in the record we are noting is the cosmopolitan character of the charities themselves. The Parsees are not afraid of the taunt that charity should begin at home, for they remember their own fellow religionists sufficiently well on all imaginable occasions to take the edge off the taunt if ever it is levelled against them. They accordingly bestow their substance on such objects as the promotion of Sanskrit literature, donations for Hindu temples, for Mission Schools, for Christian orphanages, for English Clubs, for Mofussil roads and Colleges. Natives are not yet, except in theory, eligible as volunteers. Still we find their money in subscription for the volunteers' gymnasium In China the Parsees had two charity funds—one for the benefit of their own poor and the other for the poor and indigent amongst the Chinese. Taking advantage of the Jubilee, they have raised another fund for the benefit of the poor and needy of other religions. The record also mentions that during the past year the Parsees have instituted a fund for the revival of their sacred language and literature at the instance of the learned and genial Dr. Darmesteter. But while doing this much for the benefit of a dead language, they have not forgotten the claims of a living language, namely, the French. A knowledge of this language ought to form an ingredient of a liberal education, and it is in that belief that the members of Sir Dinshaw Petit's family have contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Cercle Litteraire, a flourishing and highly cosmopolitan literary Society. Some other of the benefactions however appear to verge on the confines of eccentricity, as for instance when we find some good Parsees succouring a boarding school or orphanage in an obscure corner of Switzerland. Apart from this and one or two other aberrations of generosity, there is sufficient in this record to justify the conclusion that the example set by the family of the first Parsee Baronet in practically recognising the responsibilities as well as the privileges of property is worthily followed by his community.

DEVOUT Hindoos, wishing to propitiate their gods and secure future blessedness wash away their sins in the waters of sacred rivers or make long pilgrimages to famous shrines. As tokens of religious zeal and piety on the part of the pilgrims these trying and tedious journeys may possibly have something to recommend them; but unfortunately they are a standing menace to the public health and on that ground Government, however desirous they may be of respecting the religious prejudices of all classes of the community, cannot but regard them with real concern and anx

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIAN FOUR PER CENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A Government Notification has been issued to the public intimating the redemption of the Indian Four per cent. loan in October next.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

TANANARIVO, Oct. 3.

Owing to the relations between the French Residency and the Malagasy Government having become strained, M. de Myre de Vilers, Resident-General, has hauled down his flag and left the town.

SIGNOR CRISPI.

MILAN, Oct. 4.

Signor Crispi has gone to Monza in order to confer with King Humbert, who is staying there.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 5.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, with the English mails of 23rd September, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m., this (Wednesday) morning.

THE REAY PAPER MILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

The Paper Mill which bears the name of Lord Reay, was opened this evening with ceremony by H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Reay, and a distinguished company of Europeans and natives of both sexes was present on the occasion.

Their Excellencies were shown over the Mill by Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Pudumji, one of the Directors.

Having seen the various processes which rags undergo before they are turned into paper, the company adjourned to a shed erected in the vicinity, where Mr. Nowrojee Pudumji delivered an address, giving the history of the Mill.

It appears from the Directors' address that the first conception of the undertaking was due to the Government of India's resolution issued five years ago expressing readiness to encourage private enterprise in the production of paper in this country. The beginning was made after the promoters had been satisfied from careful inquiries that the Mill would succeed if established on sufficiently grand scale. The capital consists of five lakhs, divided into shares of Rs. 500. Great care has been taken in the selecting of machinery, which is purchased from different manufacturers who have made the particular branches of paper machinery their specialties. Selection was made by Mr. Nowrojee Pudumji, one of the principal promoters of the Mill, who had gone home at the Directors' request to acquaint himself with the working of paper mills in England and on the Continent. The Directors acknowledged with feelings of heartfelt gratitude the generous and liberal spirit in which the Bombay Government had from the beginning taken the proposal of the Supreme Government, and they further expressed themselves deeply indebted to the Government for the assurance given of their readiness to enter into contract for five years for the purchase of paper turned out by the Mill. The Directors are negociating for the construction of a railway station near the Mill which, they are confident, would be beneficial alike to the Railway Company and to those interested in the Mill. It is stated that the traffic of raw materials and coal consumed by the Mill and the produce sent out will come to about twenty-five tons per day.

The address was concluded by thanking H. E. Lord Reay for consenting to perform the opening ceremony.

The address was printed on paper made in the Mill, and is a very fair specimen.

As labourers will get experience of their work, paper of much more superior quality will, no doubt, be produced.

H. E. the Governor then made long a long speech dwelling upon the importance to India of technical institutions, and commending care and caution to be displayed by promoters of the Mill in accomplishing their object.

His Excellency complimented the Directors on what he called a most important new departure in this part of the Presidency.

The number of men engaged in developing the resources of India and increasing its prosperity was extremely limited both in agricultural and industrial departments. His Excellency wishes that the number of such men who were worthy of all esteem and praise to increase largely.

H. E. the Governor was glad to see that Poona was becoming more and more deserving of being called the industrial city.

His Excellency concluded with the hope that every one present would earnestly pray God to bless the undertaking begun that day.

The speech was very cordially received, and the company dispersed after having partaken of refreshments.

DISCOVERY OF WRECKAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Wreckage consisting of the upper deck of a large steamer, brass fitted, has been found some miles below Port Canning. Further down some planks and canvas purdhas have been found. It is thought they must belong either to the John Lawrence or to the Retriever, more likely the latter, as it is improbable the John Lawrence could have drifted so far eastward as to get up the Mutlah river.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5

Both General Chesney and Sir T. Hope will make a tour on the frontier about the same time. H. E. the Viceroy, with the Commander-in-Chief and Sir C. Aitchison, are expected to reach Simla on Monday, and will take his seat at once in Council, Mr. Peile thereupon starting for Bombay, where he joins Lord Reay's cabinet for a brief space before going on to the India Office.

THE MOBILISATION COMMITTEE.

The Mobilisation Committee, with its numerous Sub-Committes having finished its work at Simla so far as is now possible, the views of the Government of India on the subject have been embodied in a despatch, which goes forthwith to the Secretary of State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.

The Hall Line Steamer Wernoth Hall arrived here yesterday evening from Kurrachee.

SUEZ, Oct. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday evening from Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning from Colombo.

COLOMBO, Oct. 5.

The Mail Steamer Rohilla from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅜
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Mozambique on the evening of Thursday the sixth instant.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Kurrachee at 8-30 a.m., Friday 7th instant.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. STANLEY, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, has exchanged with Captain T. M. Hawtayne of the 1st Battalion.

PRIVATE WILLIAM MATTHEWS, 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been sentenced by Court-Martial to suffer death for the murder of a camel-driver on the line of march between Shahcote and Chappri.

THE F-Q. R.A., will leave Kirkee for Bombay on the 8th October, by special train.

CAPTAIN H. S. F. RAMSDEN, Military Accounts Department, now on special duty at Simla, proceeds to Australia on 90 days leave, and on return will be employed at Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT W. C. LOCKHARDT MURE, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, a probationer for the Staff Corps, has been posted as Officiating Squadron Officer to the 4th Bombay Cavalry.

THE 1st Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, proceeding home on the 25th November is to be quartered at Chatham, the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment from Secunderabad will join the Portsmouth Garrison, and the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire regiment from Aden will be quartered in rural Warley.

IT may be as well to set at rest the question of the liability of officers of Volunteers in India to the payment of income-tax. In a recent case, a Volunteer officer officiated in command of his battalion and his command allowance was exempted from the tax. In other words, he was brought under the exemption clause applying to taxable incomes applicable to officers in her Majesty's Forces. But this could not apply to his private income, it simply related to allowances paid by the State. Equally, an officer in the Regular Army cannot claim any exemption in his private income accruing in India.

IT is notified for information that the Government of India have sanctioned the following revised scale of allowances for the transport assistants of regiments and batteries having Government transport in charge :—

BRITISH REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.

For charge of less than 50 animals.	1	transport assistant on Rs. 10.
For charge of more than 50, but not exceeding 100 animals.	2	transport assistants on Rs. 10 each.
For charge of more than 100 animals.	1	assistant on Rs. 10 to each troop or company to which transport is attached.

NATIVE REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.

For charge of less than 100 animals, Rs. 10 per mensem.

For 100 or more animals, Rs. 20 per mensem.

The allowances for native regiments and batteries to be drawn by the commanding officer, and distributed as he sees fit.

In all regiments, both British and Native, having Government transport in charge, the regimental transport officer will draw an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, out of which he must defray cost of stationery and clerical labour.

The above allowances for officers and transport assistants will be drawn by the regiments and batteries both on the line of march and in cantonments. The charge of hired transport does not entitle either officers or transport assistants to any allowances.

THE OPENING OF THE TROOPING SEASON.

ARRIVAL OF THE CROCODILE.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, the first of the season, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, having left Portsmouth on the 7th ult. under the command of Capt. R. Evans. During the voyage she called at Queenstown on the 9th, Port Said on the 20th, and Suez on the 25th September, but abstained from calling at Malta where cholera was raging just then. She has had a pleasant voyage all through—those on board enjoying themselves at intervals with concerts and other amusements. One death occurred, a private of the Devonshire Regiment dying from pneumonia. The weather was fine *en route*, except for two days while in the Red Sea. The Crocodile has brought with her from Portsmouth and Queenstown, drafts drawn from regiments, represented by the officers named below, for the relief of regiments in India, numbering fifty-seven officers of all ranks, 23 ladies, 13 children, 1,041 men, 26 women, and 18 children. The Crocodile leaves again for England on the 15th inst. with the time-expired men of regiments serving in the Eastern Presidencies and some Batteries of Artillery. The officers and ladies on board were :—

From Portsmouth.—Lieut-Col- R L H Curties, 2nd Bedford Regt; Lieut-Col A Glen, Lincoln Regt; Major R K Watson, Leicester Regt; Lieuts G G H Allgood, K R R Corps, and L W Beattey, Worcester Regt; Capt O J Brooker; Lieuts A J Jamieson and H G Powell, North Lanc Regt; Lieuts E F Cooke-Hurle, and E R H Pratt, Somerset Regt; Major J R Beckett, Royal Fusiliers; Lieuts H J Bowman, Derby Regt; and E W Verner, Norfolk Regt; Major A G Impey and Surgn-Major D C G Bourns, Royal Sussex Regt; Surgeons J R Mallins and J C Morgan, Med Staff; Lieuts W H D Green, and T S Barton, 6th Dr Guards; C W Battine, 7th Dr. Gds; and W A C Cockburn, 2nd Dn Guards; Riding Master E G Tomblings, 8th Hussars; Vet Surgeons W R Walker and J H Cox, A V D; Sub Inspector J J Hayes, Army School; Lieuts P F F Leicester, Yorkshire Regt, E W Somerset, Rifle Brigde, R A Chalmers, Bl. P W D; G F H de B Simmons, R E; A K Armstrong, S Lane; R L Owens Adjt, Bedford Regt; R A Smith, Shropshire Regt, Lt; M Nathan, R E, and P Regan, Bl Ord Dept; Revd W Lloyd, R C Chaplain; Mrs. LeMottee, wife of Major Le Mottee, E Yorkshire Regt; Mrs W H Suart, wife of Capt Suart, R H A; Mrs Montanaro, wife of Lieut A F Montanaro, R A; Mrs Stubbs, wife of Capt A G B Stubbs, A P D; Mrs Murray, wife of Hon Major P Murray, Bo N Inf; Mrs Dibben, wife of Vety Surgn Dibben, A V D; Mrs Lyle, wife of Capt H S Lyle, R l Welsh Fus; Mrs Walker, wife of Capt J N Walker, Mad, Staff Corps; Lieut E W K Money, Shropshire L I; Capt A G B Stubbs, A P D

Second Class :—Band Masters J Phillips, R l Irish Regt; F Bradley, Oxford L I; W Barratt, R l Scots, and S Mowbray, High L I; Asst-Apothecary G J Magee, R l Medical; Conductor C Wigley, Bo Comt Dept; Mrs Johnson, wife of Sub-Conductor Johnson and widow of Conductor Casey.

From Queenstown.—Major H B LeMottee, E York Regt; Lieut C K Greene, E Kent Regt; 2nd Lieut, C E Wynell Magow, Lieut R G Wynyard, and 2nd Lieut H W Codrington, Liverpool Regt; Capt G Swine, W York Regt; 2nd Lieuts T Barrington, and G G Lang, W York Regt; Capt H T Lyle, and Lieut J A Walford and 2nd Lieut E Leyteun, Welsh Fus; Vet Surgn P W Dundon, A V D, and Lieut C Hamilton, S W Borderers.

THE AFGHAN EXILES ON THE FRONTIER.

OUR Amritsar correspondent mentions a rumour that it is the intention of the Government of India to move the Afghan exiles who have settled on the frontier further south, it being more than suspected that they carry on treasonable intrigues with Abdur Rahman's subjects. Writing on the 30th ultimo, our correspondent says :—

Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, ex-Governor of Cabul, arrived here yesterday. He will, perhaps remain here longer. The Sirdar is a fine old man of some sixty years. He is a Barrekzai and is very highly connected. During the late Shere Ali's reign he was Governor of Cabul, but had to leave the country, I believe, on Abdur Rahman Khan's coming to the throne. As he did the Government some service, he gets a handsome pension, and lives on the frontier. It is rumoured the Government intends shunting Afghan exiles, who have settled on the frontier, a little farther south. This may have something to do with the Sirdar's visit, and not, as he gives out, his intention of meeting the Lieutenant-Governor. The Ameer ought to be thankful, if the Government do intend sending these people away from the frontier ; as there is good reason to suppose that they are a source of much trouble to the Ameer, and carry on intrigues with his subjects, I should not be surprised if the Ghilzai and other troubles in Afghanistan were hatched somewhere near the border.

THE PEREGRINATIONS OF M. NOTOVICH.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Amritsar tells us some of the experiences of M. Notovich, the correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya*. That gentleman, notwithstanding his ostentatious charity, does not appear to have inspired the Punjabis with any very exalted ideas of the Russians. Our correspondent writes :—

M. Notoviah certainly wants to see everything of India before he goes back to his own country. He and another foreigner arrived here this morning, and left for Lahore by the Bombay mail in the evening. We believe, he intends visiting Cashmere, and will stop at Pindi on his way. During his stay here, he visited the Golden Temple and a large carpet manufactory, besides some other unimportant places. At the Golden Temple he gave either as an offering or as a present to the Pujari who showed him round a small sum, and distributed a few annas amongst the poor. He then drove to the Fort, but did not go in, as the baboo who was acting guide represented no one could enter without a pass. M. Notovich here made a note in a book and returned to the hotel. Our Russian visitor rather anticipates matters. He said to the Baboo, "the Punjabis will of course rise when the Russians attack the frontier—won't they ?" The Punjabi replied in language more bold than polite, "certainly that is not true. We are happy under British rule and all that about mutiny is lie." M. Notovich hereupon said, "you don't know. You say, we won't rise, but when we come, you will all join us." The guide did not carry on the conversation. If the Russians wish to imagine all sorts of nice things, they may. The natives were not very much *fetched* with M. Notovich—" if all the Russians are like this Ruse Sahib, they are not much!"

THE FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

THE following is a translation of a letter from a native correspondent, dated Roorkee, September 24, giving an account of the serious floods in the Punjab :—

We arrived yesterday. In the Patialla Illaqa, between Sirhind and Rajpeora, owing to heavy rain for some days, the railway line was broken near Banjara railway station where the late accident occurred : nineteen carriages went off the line and turned over in the waters. No one knows the number of those who were lost. The injured and the saved were sent back to Umballa. In whatever direction we cast our eyes, nothing but water met them. We heard from the people that it rained for six days continuously previous to the accident. On the 21st September I and my companions left Khanna on foot and saw cattle and wild animals drowned and floating about without number and the traces of many villages that had been swept away. For a number of days the people of the country had been without food—the waters had carried away every thing. When I and my companions reached Basanthpoora, we tried our best to get supplies, but the waters had been before us and the people were starving themselves. Thus we had to continue our journey hungry. We found the G. T. road broken in two places, and the water rushed through the gaps with awful force. We found it came up to our necks. We met two English gentlemen who were also footing it, as they could not get any kind of conveyance, and even if they had got a carriage, the state of the road was too bad to allow of that method of travelling.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 4.—The barometric changes of the past day are small and unimportant : the barometer has fallen in Southern and Central India and risen in Northern India and Burma. Steady westerly or north-westerly winds continue over the greater part of the country. The air is generally drier and the skies are clear in Sind, Punjab, N.-W. Provinces, Behar, and Rajputana, and are lightly clouded elsewhere, except in Burma and Bombay, where they are overcast. A few light showers of little importance fell yesterday in Burma, Bombay, and Southern India. The weather is unusually dry over the whole of Northern and Central India.

IT is currently reported that we shall hear very shortly of great changes in the Admiralty clerical staff. The Board is said to be determined to effect a saving of from £20,000 to £30,000 on Vote 3, and to succeed in this there will have to be a considerable clearing out of the more highly paid officials. The names are already mentioned of several principal clerks and heads of departments whose departure is expected : among others Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, the Accountant-General ; Mr. Robert Main, the prime mover in the reorganization of 1885 when he was appointed an Assistant Accountant-General ; and Mr. MacHardy, who has been the Director of Naval Stores since 1870. The duties of this last-named gentleman will, it is believed, be distributed between the Director of Victualling, Mr. Yorke, and the Comptroller, Admiral Grahame. Whatever truth there may be in these rumours, one thing is certain : if there is to be another reorganization, we shall keep a good look-out for another batch of "Admiralty curiosities."

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says that when the Sultan was made aware of the financial difficulties of the Treasury and the pressure felt in meeting the payments for the Mauser rifle contract, he gave notice that he would abandon £130,000 from the Civil List towards that object On receiving this decision his Majesty's Ministers drew up a resolution to the effect that all officials should abandon a month's salary to follow the Sovereign's patriotic example. As soon as the report was submitted to the Sultan, his Majesty was much irritated, and returned the document to the Ministry with orders not to interfere in future in a matter of this kind, as the officials are already sufficiently pinched in their resources, and his Majesty could not tolerate that they should be further embarrassed by such diminution of their just due. Strict orders have been given for some time to all the organs of the press to contradict the decision contemplated by the Ministers, so as to avoid the expression of discontent which would follow the carrying out of that measure.

THE nose is, if we are to believe M. le Bec, a French *savant*, gradually losing its power to discharge its traditional function in the case of the civilized peoples ; and when the sense of smell vanishes altogether—as will infallibly be the case one day, he tells us—the organ itself is bound to follow its example sooner or later. It is no doubt the fact, as he points out, that the olfactory sense is ever so much keener in the savage than in the civilized man, and it is reasonable to conclude that the more we progress in civilization the duller the sense will grow. Its complete extinction, M. le Bec assures us, is a mere question of time, and it is certain that Nature never conserves useless organs. If this ever happens the civilized world will, for one thing, have to revise its standard of comeliness. It may be that the civilized man of the future will see no beauty in a Greek statue unless it has lost its nose, which, it is true, is the case with most of them.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of a letter which appeared in an up-country paper appealing for aid towards "The Friendly Society for Women," I sent a letter, a copy of which I enclose. Since then I see by the *Bombay Gazette* Overland Summary that you are dealing with the same question. I therefore take the liberty of sending you the letter which I have cut out of that paper, and which may have its interest, as it deals with another phase of the question. What is called the "woman question" is taking up a good deal of thought and time at the present moment in England, and as women now are taking up employments which men had all to themselves, this means that men are worse off than they used to be, but as both men and women have to live, the question has to be solved. It is not so much whether men marry young or not, or whether they have large or small families. The real question is, getting employment at all by either sex, and when obtained both are underpaid. The question that really has to be coped with is unpaid labour. Women, we know, are worse paid than men. Women are substituted by the employer wherever possible because their labour is cheaper. The "grave question," we are told, "which underlies the controversy on the employment of women is really this: shall women be self-dependent organisms or shall they be dependent on men ? If women are to be excluded from the field of labour, they must be supported by men." It is easy to understand that men employed in an industry should object to female competition just as they object to any other competition that drives down wage, but it is quite manifest that in many occupations women cannot live on their low wages, and we are told that "they cannot even starve on them for more than a very limited period," and employers who are not troubled with consciences can therefore always buy female labour very cheap, knowing that the deficiency can be made up in the street. In the earlier days and in simpler forms of civilisation women shared with men the various tasks necessary for sustaining life ; they worked along with men singly or in groups, for themselves or with a *working employer*. There is no hope for peace between man and woman until the cessation of the war between capital and labour, whether that labour be of the head or hand. Although an advocate of small families I am more so on physiological than economic grounds, still I am not uncognisant of the fact that under our present system of society the economic side has to be thought of.—Yours, &c.,

London, Sept. 16. SARAH S. GOSTLING.

THE BELGAUM CHURCH CHOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to correct a slight error which appeared among the Belgaum Notes in the *Gazette* of 29th September, regarding the choir of Saint Mary's Church, Belgaum. I agree with your correspondent when he says that the music and singing has greatly improved of late, he is also perfectly correct in saying the choir is composed of volunteers from the Somerset L. I. But he falls into error when he says it is conducted by the Bandmaster. That gentleman is certainly a member of it, but as a matter of fact the choir is conducted, and very ably too, by Miss L. Barry, the Organist and Schoolmistress of the Rifle Brigade. Whatever improvement there has been is due to Miss Barry's exertions.

Belgaum, Oct. 3. S. L. I.

THE MADRAS TODDY SELLERS ON STRIKE.

IT is not in Bombay alone that the administration of the Abkari Department is giving rise to dissatisfaction. In Madras the abolition of what is known as the "Dowle" system has resulted in a strike amongst the toddy-sellers, and the Madrassees, making a virtue of necessity, have been compelled for the time being to give up drinking their favourite beverage. Instead of the Dowle system, according to which a tax of two pies for each tree was paid daily, the Government have introduced what is called the "tree tapping system," according to which a monthly payment in advance is demanded. The *Madras Times* writes :—

By the "Dowle" system the tax in one year amounted to Rs. 3-12-0 for each tree, but that amount has now been reduced to Rs. 3 per annum by the introduction of the tree tapping system. There are in all 450 toddy shops in and about the city of Madras, and, under the old system, they were divided into four classes. In the 1st class 312 trees were allowed, in the 2nd class 240 trees, in the 3rd class 150 trees, and in the 4th class 96 trees. Under the new system the classes are retained, but the tax-payer is not restricted to a particular number of trees—he may have only 10 trees, or he may have 500 trees. The toddy sellers do not see the advantage to them of the new system, and object to it on the following, among other grounds. They say that their fathers and forefathers did not pay tax in advance, and therefore they will not do so. They further say that, while prepared to be punished departmentally by the Abkari department for infringement of any of the Abkari rules, they will not consent to be put up before a Magistrate and punished by a Criminal Court. The Abkari Department anticipated the strike, and were also aware that one very strong point that would be used by the toddy sellers in order to induce the Department to yield, would be the threat to refuse supplies of toody to bakers in Madras for the manufacture of bread. The Abkari Department accordingly entered into a contract with some influential native gentlemen to supply Government with toddy daily for the bakers in Madras, and on Saturday last large numbers of bakers were seen at the Abkari office purchasing toddy.

LAUNCH OF A HOPPER DREDGER FOR BOMBAY.

THERE was successfully launched on Sept. 3 from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Wm. Simons and Co., of Renfrew, one of their patent hopper dredgers. This vessel has been constructed to the order of the Bombay Port Trust, and built from designs revised by Mr. George E. Ormiston, C.E. This vessel, which is one of the largest and most complete of its type yet constructed, is of the following dimensions :—length, 222ft. ; breadth, 40ft. ; depth, 15ft. ; and the hopper, which is situated near the centre of the vessel, is capable of containing 1,000 tons of dredged material. The bucket ladder is supported on a fore-and-aft horizontal framing, and is moved to project in advance of the dredger, and cut the vessel's own flotation or dredge to a depth of 55 feet at the bottom of the quay wall if necessary, by means of the builder's patent traversing gear. The dredger is supplied with two sets of buckets, a large and a small set. The former are for dredging in free soil, and the latter, which are alternated with ripping claws, are used for dredging in hard material. They are made entirely of steel, and the large buckets will easily raise 500 tons per hour. The gearing generally is arranged in the most improved manner, and is chiefly of steel. Surging wheels are fitted to prevent undue strain on machinery when dredging hard ground. The upper and lower tumblers are of solid steel. Independent steam crab winches, with the barrels working independently or conjointly, are fitted at bow and stern of vessel. There are two pairs of compound surface-condensing engines, of 1,100 I.H.P. collectively, and working independently of each other—one pair only being required for dredging ; two steel boilers, with corrugated stee furnaces, having a working pressure of 95lbs. per square inch ; centrifugal pump, auxiliary engine for driving the hoisting gear, hopper door winches, steam steering gear, and turning lathes. The accommodation for the officers and crew is of the most spacious and comfortable description. Teakwood is entirely used for decks, deckhouses, &c. The vessel, which was launched with the engines, boiler, and machinery in position, and nearly ready for work, presents a most substantial and fine appearance, and reflects credit on all concerned with its construction.

The whole work has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. James A. M'Connachie, C.E., London, and Messrs. Dutton, and Sanderson, Lloyd's surveyors—Mr. W. N. Bain, Glasgow, being resident inspector. The vessel as it left the ways was named the Kuphus by Mrs. J. A. M'Connachie.

THERE are 150 female physicians in New York, and the number in Brooklyn and the surrounding cities is about double that. Among those in New York city there are quite a number who have incomes of 10,000 dols ; two or three make yearly sums ranging from 15,000 dols. to 20,000 dols., and one has averaged for the last four years a steady income of 25,000 dols. Dr. Emily Blackwell is the president of the Women's Medical College, and has besides a large practice. She has adopted children and makes a charming home for them. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi has a large clientelle and consults with the first male physicians of the city ; indeed, more than one physician has a regular female confrere, to whom he recommends some of his patients to go for special courses of treatment. Several of these female practitioners are house physicians to hospitals, and the Lucretia Mott Hospital in Brooklyn is entirely officered by them. Without exception these women are quiet well bred, gentle mannered, and soft voiced.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

THE second heat in the tournament was played last evening, when the competing teams were those of the 7th Hussars and the Bombay Gymkhana. This was the first occasion on which the light cavalry men played in Bombay, but they acquitted themselves so well that their next visit will be looked forward to with pleasure. Mounted on swift ponies and adepts at play, they at once found favour with the dense mass of spectators, who gave them as hearty a welcome as they could have desired, and although Bombay people did not care to see their own men overcome they accorded the Hussars a full meed of praise. The local team although "defeated" may find solace in the thought that they were "not disgraced." They were not nearly so well mounted, neither were their horses so well trained as those of their opponents. But although unable to score they did highly creditable work and made some wonderfully good attempts. The Hussars' team was constituted by Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley (Captain) ; Captain T. Hone, Captain P. Evans and Lieut. Haig ; the Bombay team by Mr. D. Craigie (Captain), Mr. H. King. Mr. F.L. Sladen, and Mr. H. C. Burder. Mr. Remington was umpire for the Bombay men, and Captain Hamilton for the Hussars. Taken as a whole the game was a faster one than that of the previous evening, though the the first two rounds were decidedly slow, but the subsequent rounds were much brisker and the match was fought in real earnest.

The Hussars having won the heat will meet the Poona team on Saturday evening, and the two intervening days will be spent in practice. This evening a scratch match is to be played between the two losing teams, so that their respective merits may be put to a fair test. The Nizam's men will join issue with the Bombay team this evening, and tomorrow another scratch match, in which we understand members of the winning teams may take part, will be played.

FIRST ROUND.

Off punctually to time, the ball was got away and before two minutes had elapsed a goal was hit for the Hussars by Haig. Play was then kept in the Hussars' half, King playing up well for the Bombay team. Sladen got the first hit and King, riding beautfully, took the ball into the Hussars' end, whence Hone returned it, and Haig with a good ride down drove it over the back line. The ball being brought out was taken into touch about the middle. Some smart play followed, and after a sharp skirmish about the centre, Burder drove it into touch at the far end. Craigie then made a good run, and the ball being returned, a second goal was secured by Haig. Play being resumed, Burder made a capital run and took the ball to within a few yards of the posts where he left it for Sladen. Sladen, however, just missed scoring, and the round closed.

Time 8min. 15secs. Score, Hussars 2, to nil.

SECOND ROUND.

Commencing smartly in the second round, it was brought up by Lawley, but the ball was stopped by King, when Burder got hold of it, but missed a chance. Being driven the length of the ground, Craigie made a good attempt, but eventually the ball was judiciously carried into touch. Almost immediately afterwards however Haig, though not without difficulty, succeeded in adding a third point to their score. From the centre Haig again got the ball, and some spirited play followed. Driven into the Hussars half, a goal was missed by Lawley, Craigie again played up well, but several blind hits were made and one or two players over ran the mark. But eventually Hone made a fourth goal for the military, Burder then got the ball, but it was driven into touch at the Bombay end. A sharp struggle ensued and King made a capital shot which, however, was not improved upon, and the ball travelled from end to end of the ground. Sladen made some beautiful play and Burder, taking the ball, carried it into touch at the Theatre end.

Time—9 min. 35 secs. Score Hussars 4 to nil.

THIRD ROUND.

Play was resumed in the visitors' end, but the ball was soon out of bounds near the centre and the contest proceeded slowly. In and out again, Hone got the ball and backed up by Haig drove it along. It was, however, returned by Craigie when Sladen had a good chance but failed. Brought out again Burder unfortunately missed. Evans took it on over the ground rapidly, but was spoiled by King, who saved a goal. Driven into the Hussars' half Craigie made a good run, missing however about half way. Taken on by Sladen and Burder it was driven into touch at the Bombay end.

Time 9 min. 5 secs. Score unaltered.

FOURTH ROUND.

After some skirmishing at the Bombay end Sladen carried the ball away and drove it over the back line, narrowly missing a goal. Play then was rapidly transferred to the other end and as quickly returned, Burder making splendid play, but missing at the critical moment, the ball was carried out of his hands. Sladen took it up, and making a good run, drove the the ball into touch. Driven out by Lawley it was carried across the course and shortly afterwards was driven outside near the hospital. After some loose play at the Bombay end the Hussars might have scored again. Several misses were debited to both sides, but Burder and Sladen took the ball away to the opposite end and shortly afterwards drove it into touch.

Time 8 min. 15 secs. Score unaltered.

FIFTH ROUND.

When play began the Hussars were two men short owing to delay in changing horses and Bombay had nearly scored. The ball was then driven out (the Hussars being now fully represented) by Lawley. Then journeying over the centre it was returned by Busher. King here played admirably, and after some up and down play Evans got the ball, but off side was called by the umpire. Play was resumed from its former position, and the ball was soon knocked into touch at the theatre end. Playing up again, Bombay was gradually beaten back and the ball was driven behind just as the bell rang.

Time 8 min. Score unaltered.

SIXTH ROUND.

Four minutes and fifty-five seconds only remained in which to decide the contest, though it was now too late for the Bombay team to expect redeeming their defeat in any considerable degree. But they fought well, and in this round all played skilfully. Craigie having prevented his opponents scoring, the ball kept in the Bombay end and another point was saved only however to be taken a few seconds later by Evans. In some smart up and down play which followed, Craigie exhibited excellent style, but, being outrun, the ball was beautifully driven down by Burder and another goal was saved just as time went.

Time 4 min. 55 secs. Score 5 to nil.

THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.

DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT.

THE Military Court of Inquiry into the disturbances between men of the 17th Native Infantry and sepoys of the Police force was resumed yesterday in the 17th Native Infantry Officers' mess, Marine Lines, the Court being constituted and the parties represented as before.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the first day's disturbance was concluded and the Court then turned its attention to the second affray, in which several men of the 17th Regiment, recognising a member of the Police force, who was proceeding along the road, seized him, and after ill-using him threw him over the Line's compound railings, whence he was thrown back by their comrades. This occurrence took place immediately after the townspeople had stoned one of the soldiers for bolting and leaving unpaid a hawker from whom he had made some purchases.

Among other witnesses, Colonel Bulkeley, the Officer Commanding the Regiment, was examined and the Court again adjourned.

Last night by special train one wing of the Regiment left the Victoria terminus for Mhow.

The band of the Regiment played the men to the station ; and forming upon the platform struck up a lively air as the train left the station, the men cheering lustily as the train moved away. The wing was accompanied by its native officers and the Wing Commander. The first portion of the relieving Regiment is expected to arrive in Bombay this evening.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at Rs. 2½ per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon road, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee presiding. There were present Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Dr. Waters, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Mr. R.M. Sayani, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, and Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

When sanction was asked for power to enable the Acting Municipal Commissioner to take up several pieces of land for improving lines of streets, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee drew attention to the fact that the expenditure for the purchase of the land was not authorized, and the whole grant for the year for such purchases had been exhausted, and he was of opinion they were not justified in sanctioning an expenditure which was not provided for.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner explained that if the money was not provided this year, it would be taken out of the next year's grant.

Sanction was eventually unanimously accorded.

LOANS FOR NEW WORKS.

The next item of business was the consideration of the following letter from Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, containing proposals for the raising of loan funds for new works.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—The Corporation by their resolution, No. 892 of the 28th July 1887, decided that in future not more than 1 lakh should be spent per annum out of current revenue on capital works costing not more than Rs. 20,000 each, and that all other capital works should be charged to loan funds.

2. This decision renders two changes necessary.

(*a*) The sum required as interest and sinking fund on the amount to be raised by loan in the ensuing year, must be provided in the budget ; and

(*b*) The loan itself must be raised in time for use in the year.

The budget itself is not settled by the Corporation till January. If then the question of raising a loan for capital expenditure in 1888-89 be deferred till the budget is settled, it will not only be impossible to get the sanction of the Government of India in time to raise the loan before 1st April, but this delay will also involve raising the necessary funds at the most unfavourable time for borrowing, i.e., in the hot weather months.

To avoid the loss to be incurred by this course, as compared with the rates experience has shown to be obtainable by borrowing during the monsoon months, it would appear to be much to the advantage of the Municipality to determine now the sum to be raised for expenditure on capital works during 1888-89, and to raise the money before the busy season commences.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation pointed out that the average yearly expenditure on capital works out of current revenue has been Rs. 2,56,586 a year, and that this represents the interest and sinking fund of a capital expenditure of Rs. 42,76,400. The Municipality, therefore, would be perfectly justified in raising even now a loan of 42 lakhs for new works without increasing taxation or disarranging the budget in any way.

I do not of course propose any such expenditure as this, not because it could not usefully be spent, but because we could not spend it for several years to come on account of the time necessary to execute large works. I only mention the amount in the hope that the Corporation may see clearly that they have now the power to do much for the good of the city and that they will recognize the duty of spending as freely as possible on the many pressing wants of the population.

Foremost among these are, extension of water supply, new roads, hospitals, markets, and new milch-cattle stables.

Considering how urgently many of these are wanted, I do not think that the Corporation should spend less for some years to come than about 5 lakhs per annum out of loan funds. This at 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund, would mean an annual increase of interest of about Rs. 30,000.

Deducting from the Rs. 2,56,586 the 1 lakh for minor works, costing not more than Rs. 20,000 (privies, urinals, incinerators, depots, &c.), we have Rs. 1,56,586 available per annum, even if the normal increase of the consolidated and other rates did not increase the income. Deducting the proposed Rs. 30,000 for interest, this would still leave Rs. 1,26,586 available to reduce taxation for several years to come till the annual increments of Rs. 30,000 interest arrived at the total.

By that time, however, it may be safely predicted, that the natural annual increase of income owing to increase of building and increase of population will go far beyond Rs. 30,000 a year, so that there can be

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Storm Queen, 1374 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain C. Javin, for Muscat in ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain C. Barnes, was cleared out yesterday for Liverpool and Marseilles. She is laden with a general cargo.

The s. s. Taif, 878, Captain H. Schumacker, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with cargo and 617 pilgrims—males, females and children—on board from Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Booldana, 2,134, Captain A. Clark, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a general cargo from the Coast and Calcutta, and Lieutenant W. L. Forbes, as a passenger, from Calicut.

The s. v. Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain S. Warrington, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Moulmein (Sept. 18), laden with a cargo of timber. She spoke the sailing ship W. H. Q. C. in the latitude 8·40 N., Long 76·33.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sidecls.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2312	J. G Knock	A	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, Europe	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Govino	1454	J. K. Brotherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Munro	1437	Jones	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Vivenhoe	1235	R. Clark	H J	Boyts Craig &Co
,, Bisagno	1438	S. Aupano	K	R. Rubattino.
,, Aden Hall	3333	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2056	C. Barnes	M	E. Ba es.
,, Eastbourne	1509	J. Watson	N	Boyts Craig &Co
,, Ritchie	2014	Dill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Pleiades	1788	R. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Knight Errant	2284	J. J. Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	S. Beer	,,	F. Muir & Co.
,, Sumatra	1406	W. E. Breeze	,,	Hajee Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Coast and Calcutta, Oct. 10.
5	Byculla (s)	Warrington.	Moulmein, Sept. 18
	Booldana (s)	Clark	Coast and Calcutta, Sept. 15.
	H.M.S. Crocodile.		Portsmouth.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Aden and Jeddah, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Storm Queen (s)	Irvin	Muscat.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Nurjehan, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Europa, for Dunkirk.

The steamer Merton Hall, Barnes, cleared last evening for Liverpool and Marseilles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Cloete, Lt., Bo., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 4.

Carter, Capt., Bl., Transport Dept., from leave, from England.
Quayle, Surgn.-Mad. M. Service, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.
Whiteford, Major, Govt. of India, R.E., from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 5.

Heathcote, Brigdr.-Genl., Bo., District, Staff Officer, from leave, from Khandalla.
Pemberton, Lt., Bo., 8th B.I., on duty, from Mandalay.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 4.

Davies, Lt., Bo., 2nd Bo. Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 4.

Kirke, Major, Bo. RE., from privilege leave, to Kirkee.
Hughes, Surgn.-Major, Bo. Med. Service, from privilege leave, to Belgaum.
Davis, Surgn-Major, Bl., 4th Sikh Regt., from furlough, to Kohat.
Moore, Major, Bl. R.E., on duty, to Mooltan.
Chalmers, Lt., Mad., 1st Hants Regt., from duty, to Deolali.
Pringle, Lt., Bl. R.E., on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 6th October, 1887.

1. A meeting of the Clothing Sub-Committee appointed at last Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Captain Soundy's office, on Monday next, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

2. As the Drill Season is approaching, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in, as early as possible, rolls of their Companies corrected up to date. No Arms or Accoutrements can be issued until the corrected rolls are received.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

3. There will be riding school for Recruits on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m. All are requested to attend.

4. There will be practice at Colaba range for all members on Friday, the 7th inst., at 4-30 p.m.

5. Carbines for all are now ready for issue at Headquarters. Members are requested to apply early for the same.

By Order.

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY).

Admiralty Suits.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

5-86—Chalk, W and S—J A Shepherd and another vs. The steamship Celerity and others—Little, S, F and N.

6-86—Little, S, F and N—Hajibhoy Lalliji and others vs. The steamship Shastri and others—Chalk, W and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

60-87—M H Khan—Ramchunder Gunnooji vs. Sowbaram Gunnooji—In person.

123-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs. Sonabai and others—Mansuklal and D, and Pestonji and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

183-87—Balkrishna and D—Shantubai vs. Mangesh Ramchunder Bendsey and others—Janardan G and in person. Part heard

138-87—Nanu and H—Dhunjeeb'oy Pestonjee Mehta vs. Peeroo Veerjee Jafferson—B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

369-87—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Hajee Bucker Fakeo and others vs. Abdulla Jeewa.

Long Causes.

322-87—Winter and B—Heerjee Asseo and another vs. Bepujee Framjee and others—Craigie, Lyon and O.

323-87—Wadia and G—Cowasjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla vs Burjorjee Rustomjee Limboowalla and others—Chalk, W and S.

326-87—Pestonjee and R—Burjorjee Framjee Lalljee and another vs. Lalljee Doongersey and others—Tyabjee and D.

328-87—Mank and D—Jetsey Narayan and others vs. Barick Rajoo Thakoor and others—Nanu and H, and D S Garud.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

554-86—Mulji B B—Mulloo Makoond and another vs. Purosanundas Jewandas and others—Little, S, F and N, and Tebin and R—Part heard.

242-87—Macfarlane, E and H—The Advocate General and others vs. Walabhdass Bhugwandass Muljee S B.

250-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Bai Jerbai vs. Dhabai—A F Turner.

153-87—Jefferson, B and D—Dwarkadass Shamjee vs. Liladhur Shamjee and others—Hore, C and B.

Two successive conferences have been held at Domo Dossola and Lausanne, between the delegates of the Swiss Cantons and those of Italy, to examine the tracings of the project of a tunnel through the Simplon. Italy would agree to it, providing that the entry to the southern portion of the tunnel be situated on Italian territory, which is generally admitted. It is probable that the French Government will not participate financially in the enterprise.

FOREST OPERATIONS IN ASSAM.

The operations of the Assam Forest Department in the year 1886-87 were considerably restricted, owing to orders having been given for the practice of strict economy in all expenditure on account of the falling off in Forest receipts during the previous years. The work of the Forest officers and their subordinates was, therefore, chiefly directed to the extension of Government reserve forests, and improving the protection of existing ones; and in this seem to have been fairly successful. The fire protection was extended during the year by 52,697 acres, and has proved most successful with but a slight increase in expenditure and all the boundaries for the protection of existing reserves have been efficiently maintained by patrolling by the Forest guards. Some attempts were made to increase the revenue, the most successful being the encouragement given to purchasers to remove trees from the Government forests, which resulted in an increase of the revenue by Rs 15,854. The yield of the forests also increased, especially that of sal timber, for which there was an improved demand for export. Still the financial results of the year have been a small deficit of Rs. 376, which was chiefly caused by necessity for accepting part payments of revenue from the timber cutters to encourage them to work and to prevent them having to resort to the money-lenders. The officers appear to find some difficulties as regards the extention of the protected forests in Sylhet. It is admitted that some of this area is not Government land, and that there are many claims made to different parts of it. But as there is so little forest left in Sylhet, and even this little is likely soon to be destroyed, the best way to preserve it was thought to be to gazette it as protected forest. In explanation of this, it is stated that most of the Government forests and waste lands in Sylhet are claimed by some one or another simply because, as the people say, they cannot possibly lose by doing so, and might probably gain, as others have done before them, in consequence of the great liberality always shown by Government in regard to waste lands and forests in the province of Assam.

GENERAL GORDON ON YAKOOB KHAN.

At the present time, when the movements of Ayoob Khan have attracted attention to the Shere Ali branch of the Afghan reigning family, the following memorandum by General Gordon on the trial and abdication of Yakoob Khan, which he drew up in 1881 for a friend who had written a biography of that Prince, and has never been published, will be read with some interest. Yakoob was the chief cause of General Gordon resigning his post as private secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Ripon. The following is the memorandum :—

Yakoob was accused of concealing letters from the Russian Government and of entering into an alliance with the Maharajah of Cashmere to form a triple alliance. Where are these letters or proof of this intention? They do not exist. Yakoob came out to Roberts of his own free will. He was imprisoned; it was nothing remarkable that he was visited by an Afghan leader. Roberts and Cavagnari made the Treaty of Gandamak: is it absurd to say Yakoob wanted a European Resident; it is against all reason to say he did. He was coerced into taking one. He was imprisoned, and a court of inquiry was held upon him, composed of the President Macgregor, who was the chief of the staff to the man who made the treaty by which Cavagnari went to Cabul, and who had imprisoned Yakoob. This court of inquiry asked evidence concerning a man in prison, which in the eyes of Asiatics is equivalent to being already condemned. This Court accumulated evidence utterly worthless in any court of justice, as will be seen if ever published. This court of inquiry found and sentenced him as guilty to exile! Was that their function?

If the secret papers are published it would be seen that the despatches from the Cabulese chiefs were couched in fair terms. They did not want to fight the English; they wanted their Ameer. Yakoob's defence is splendid. He says in it, "If I had been guilty could I not have escaped to Herat? whereas I put myself in your hands." The following questions arise from this court of inquiry :—

Who fired first shot from the Residency? Was the conduct of Cavagnari and his people discreet in a fanatical city? Were not the Governor-General and Roberts responsible for having forced Cavagnari on Yakoob against his (Yakoob's) protest? Both Roberts and Lytton were as much on their trial as Yakoob.

Yakoob was weak and timid in a critical moment, and he failed; but he did not incite this revolt. It was altogether against his interests to do so. What was the consequence of his unjust exile? Why all the troubles which happened since that date. Afghanistan was quiet; till we took her ruler away it was a united Afghanistan. This mistake has cost, 10,000,000*l.*, all from the efforts to go on with an injustice.

The Romans before their wars invoked all misery on themselves before the goddess Nemesis if their war was unjust. We did not invoke her, but she followed us. Between the time that the Tory Government went out and the new Viceroy, Ripon, had landed at Bombay, Lytton forced the hand of the Liberal Government by entering into negotiations with Abdul Rahman and appointing the Vali at Candahar, so endeavouring to prevent justice to Yakoob. Gladstone, Granville, G. Goschen, Stokes, Arbuthnot, and another member of Supreme Council all protested against the deposition of Yakoob. Also Sir Naville Chamberlaine.

"OUIDA" ON THE DOG QUESTION.

"OUIDA" writes to the *Times* :—

I see with profound shame and regret that the rabies of a craven and cruel craze for the persecution of dogs has resumed its sway in England, and that the monstrous beating to death of a sensitive animal by the truncheons of policemen is again permitted in the streets of London and of the suburbs. There are no words too strong to censure this brutalizing spectacle, so certain to demoralize the populace and so barbarously devised to insure the *maximum* of torture to the creature thus done to death. As a public spectacle nothing can be so demoralizing to the young as the sight of a so-called "garden of law and order" beating to death with savage and slow blows a defenceless animal which has had the misfortune to have lost its owner, and finds itself alone in a crowded street. There is no need to repeat my opinions on muzzling; they have been already stated in your columns and are well known to all; but in more instances than one it has been a muzzled dog which has been beaten to death by the gallant constables who arrest harmless women and let burglars and murderers go free. Under what possible excuse can a dog, already muzzled, be killed because he may seem ill, or run about scared from losing his way?

The personal cowardice and nervousness which the agitators of "science" have so largely increased in the public temperament is a dishonour to the nation. The decay of courage and the indifference to animal suffering usually go together; and both these are visible in the England of to-day.

I know much about dogs, and have always noticed them greatly; and the sole case of authentic rabies which I have ever known was that of a dog which was tied up incessantly from the time it was a puppy, and left dirty and wretched in heat and in cold; this dog died of rabies in its third year after I had vainly endeavoured to procure freedom for it. The muzzle, by its irritation and restraint, by its preventing the animal from cleaning itself and biting its fleas, and also preventing it from eating grass (to chew grass a dog opens his jaws wide and sucks back acrid) is calculated to cause fever, inflammation, ill-temper, and many other evils; and if it do not even save the animal which is thus muzzled from the truncheon of the policeman the public must be a patient dolt indeed to endure its compulsory use. The House of Lords has been of much use in the history of England, and has often stood between the people and their panic, or their follies of legislation. But if the House of Lords can do nothing better than to pass resolutions recommending the use of muzzles, and praising the incantations of M. Pasteur, the transition of that House into the limbo of forgotten and obsolete things will not, perhaps be so greatly to be regretted. In conclusion let me say, as I have said before now in your columns, that if legislation is required about dogs at all it should be legislation which would strike at and destroy the dog-breeders' haunts full of filth and torment, which should inculcate the sane and natural treatment of dogs, and which should prohibit all dog shows which by entailing long journeys and great pain and fright and restraint to the animals exhibited do them infinite harm, and do good to nothing except the pockets of railway directors, and of those dog owners who make a speculation and a gain out of the suffering of the poor creatures they tear about for exhibition from one county to another, and even from one country to another. Nothing is so injurious to a dog as railway travelling, and nothing such an irritant to him as to be cooped up among a number of strange dogs, to say nothing of the injurious excitation caused by the juxtaposition of the opposite sexes. Dog shows have all the worst features in miniature of the turf on a large scale; and the cruelties caused by them to stud and prize dogs are innumerable. We have surely far too much legislation already of the muddling and meddling sort—far too many vexatious and unwise interferences with the judgment and the liberty of the citizen. But if more legislation about dogs there must be, in the name of common sense let it take the form of restraint over the haunts of the dog seller and over the speculations of the dog exhibitor.

HOW THE CURRENCY PROBLEM IS TO BE SOLVED.

MR. EDWARD SASSOON, writing in the *World*, ventilates an idea which it seems to him, possesses the germs of a gradual solution of the silver question :—

Before coming to my 'idea,' I will just refer to a suggestion recently made that the United States Government might do well to follow the example so imprudently set by Germany in 1873, when in reconstituting her fiscal and monetary system, she pressed the sale of some twenty millions sterling of her coined silver dollars, and thereby to the great detriment of trade and commerce all over the world, dislocated and disturbed the exchanges between gold and silver-using countries. It has been thought that the very disaster which the adoption of this plan by the United States would produce would open the eyes of our Governments, and compel them to tackle the currency difficulty; but since its avowed purpose is to embarrass trade, at least for a time, the proposal is scarcely likely to be favourably considered by any financier or statesman, and the Utopian character of the result justifies me in at once dismissing it into the region of fanciful and impracticable propositions.

What, to my mind, the United States Government, if it were well advised, would resolve, is to declare the suspension of gold coinage—the withdrawal, after a given date, of the privilege of legal tender from gold and the substitution, pure and simple, of a silver monometallic standard of value. The present high position of gold would protect the actual possessors of gold—coined or not—against any hardship, while the creditor class, who might disapprove of the abandonment of gold coins, would suffer to a certain extent by being paid in silver instead of the metal contracted for. I say to a certain extent advisedly, for it is reasonable to conclude that on the initiation of any such monetary revolution, silver exchanges would advance *pari passu* with the increased demand for silver. Moreover, seeing that the inflation of all mortgages and debts has been principally brought about by unwise legislation, the capitalist classes must not complain if for the general good some effectual means be taken to redress the inequalities in the relations between the debtor and creditor classes.

Now, in briefly summarising the advantages likely to accrue from the adoption of the scheme I propose, it must be borne in mind that the basis and starting point of my theory is that the restoration of silver to its monetary functions by reasonable and safe instead of violent and drastic methods, in an important country like America, would conduce enormously to the benefit of all nations, because it would at once increase the volume of the world's wealth and would help to quicken the main springs of trade industry and enterprise by introducing "a steadying and stable element in the exchanges throughout the world. This element is now sadly wanting, and we have the authority of the last Royal Commission for asserting that the fall in the price of silver and the consequent appreciation of gold with the resulting fluctuations in exchanges, have everything to answer for in this phenomenal depression of trade and industry.

Let me now, however, indicate the probable gain to the world in general from the course I have suggested. (1) The cessation of the present disturbances in the exchanges between gold and silver-using countries. (2) The placing on a more favourable footing of articles of consumption, clothing, &c., and the confidence that would thereby be given to the employment of capital in agricultural and industrial enterprises. (3) The initiation of legislative measures in favour of silver by America would, through the confidence engendered by its employment as a standard of value, and the consequent favour in the States of the Latin Union, and prevent the undue absorption by them of the precarious gold supply.

To America the gain would, I submit, be even more apparent; for (1) She would pay for her vast imports in silver, while receiving gold for her increasing exports—the gold thus obtained could be utilised as a reserve against paper, thus insuring her a large stock of gold with which to fight any panic. (2) She would help to raise the price of one of her most important sources of wealth, and of the employment of labour. (3) She would be enabled to compete on a footing of equality with the producers and exporters of corn, &c., in silver-standard countries.

That I have not developed the scheme exhaustively I am fully aware; but the present outline will suffice for the purposes of discussion. I know that those who are radically opposed to any measures tending to reinstate silver—or, as they euphoniously term it, 'to interfere with the currency'—conveniently overlooking the fact that the Government now interferes to regulate and fix the value of gold—will find many objections to urge against my suggestion, and it is from them that I desire to hear frank and fair arguments, so that the public may judge after the pros and cons have been set before them in all fullness and clearness.

PROFESSOR DICEY ON UNIONIST DELUSIONS.

PROFESSOR Dicey, in the fifth of a series of most excellent letters to the *Spectator* on "Unionist Delusions," discourses to Liberal Unionists from the text—"Character is power; loss of reputation is loss of authority" Liberal Unionists, he observes, "are tormented by scruples about co-operation with Conservatives; they are depressed by disappointment at isolated efeats; they are tried by impatience at temporary reverses; they are perplexed at finding that the party which defends the rights of the people need not for the moment be the party of popularity. Alliance of one kind or another is, they rightly feel, a necessity. Two combinations are offered to their choice. The option presented is co-operation with Conservatives or coalition with Parnellites; no other choice is open." The first, he shows, brings no discredit upon either Liberals or Tories; the second, however, "alliance with Gladstonians and Parnellites is nothing else than surrender by Unionists of all attempts to defend the Union."

Respect for a distinguished career forbids the supposition that Mr. Gladstone would consent to lead the Liberal party on condition of renouncing the policy of Home Rule. Such a renunciation would either betray a laxity of principle of which he is incapable, or involve the confession of such an error of judgment as would disqualify him for leadership. Assume, however, that Unionists were willing to surrender the Union, or could accept a compromise, are they willing to pay the price of the Parnellite alliance? What this price is we know by experience. The career of the Gladstonians tells the result of a coalition between a body of constitutional Liberals and a body of revolutionary Separatists. The Gladstonians came to terms with the Parnellites under favourable conditions; Mr. Gladstone was an honest convert to Home Rule; his followers brought themselves to believe that they believed in the creed of their leader; Mr. Gladstone's immense influence held out the hope that the Parnellites might become Gladstonians, and that under constitutional guidance revolutionists might adopt constitutional methods. What has happened is matter of history. English Liberals have from the necessity of things followed the lead of their Irish confederates. Gladstonians, headed by a trained parliamentarian, once reverenced parliamentary government; they have now sanctioned tactics which destroy the dignity and menace the authority of Parliament. Not long ago, they rated high the rights of property and the claims of individual freedom, and, with Burke, entertained "no idea of liberty unconnected with honesty and justice;" they have now given to the Plan of Campaign, resting as it does on theft and oppression, first the consent of ominous silence, next the countenance of mild reprobension, then the benefit of a sophistic apology, and lastly, the stimulus of all but applausive sympathy. Time was when Liberalism plumed itself on cultivated intelligence and high independence; of recent days, Liberal doctrine has imbedded on the uneducated masses that ignorance may neglect the guidance of knowledge, and Liberal sympathy, by soothing the conscience of Irish agitators, has involved English politicians in the worst guilt of Parnellism. For in the day of national judgment the heavest charge brought by history against the Parnellites will not be that they have injured England—for England they have regarded, and from their own point of view not without justification, as a foe—but that they have inflicted deadly wrong upon Ireland.

The unpardonable offence of the Parnellites is the "moral degradation" of the people whom they meant to serve.—In this they stand in "hideous contrast with the patriots of past days."

Grattan and the Volunteers, O'Connell and the Repealers, Smith O'Brien and Young Ireland, all strove to found national independence upon the elevation of national morality. For the heroes of the Land League it was reserved to recommend to an impoverished peasantry covetousness, cruelty and suspicion, as sentiments to be nurtured by patriots desirous of new national life. To sit by while landlords are attacked, as though to be a landlord was to be a criminal; to allow or suffer the denunciation of hirers, or purchasers of land as "land grabbers," is, say what apologists will, to countenance immorality. Teach a tenant that it is laudable to covet his neighbour's land if that neighbour be a landlord; teach him that it is a duty to steal, if only the money stolen be rent—and it is not in human nature but that he should improve upon the lesson. He has learnt that it is a duty to violate the eighth and tenth commandments; he will infer that it is no heavy sin to break the sixth or the ninth. Respect for law and hatred of violence has hitherto been the proud characteristic of English Liberalism; under the influence of the Parnellite alliance, Liberals have assaulted the character of the Bench, have questioned the impartiality of juries, have palliated outrage, have shrunk from every effort to strengthen the action of the law, and have used language which suggest that the tribunals of the League possess a higher moral authority than the courts of the Queen. Gladstonians have in truth at times gone further, and have avowed the favourite dogma of revolution—that law is of no obligation on any man who challenges its justice.

Professor Dicey does not believe in "the sudden and permanent transformation of revolutionary conspiracy into lawful agitation." The Gladstonians, however, seem to "see the darkest objects in the light thrown upon them by the reviving hope of Gladstonian triumph."

This sanguine disposition is favoured by boundless capacity for the substitution of words for facts; boycotting is stripped of all its odiousness by being dubbed with the comparatively respectable alias of exclusive dealing;" on a similar principle, assassinations which have made the Phœnix Park a place of horror may some day be freed from obloquy by being called "acts of warfare." To men who sincerely wish to paliate actions which their conscience condemns such changes of name may give true comfort; but Englishmen or Irishmen who note the condition of public opinion will feel deep alarm at the facility with which statesmen of ability and virtue play with language in order that they may ignore facts. Nor are the pleas which candour urges in defence of the conduct of Gladstonian Liberalism reassuring. Excellent persons who coalesce with revolutionists catch in spite of themselves the revolutionary disease, and are compelled to adopt revolutionary methods. What has befallen on branch of the Liberal party would, under like circumstances, befall the other. Let Liberal Unionists who dread the contact of Toryism look on the Gladstonians and see the result of alliance with Parnellites. The Gladstonians boast they are gaining in numbers. So be it; they are nevertheless losing the reputation which is the ultimate source of authority.

The case, then, stands thus :—

Liberal Unionists may co-operate with Conservatives, and thus at the price of possibly retarding specific Liberals reforms, preserve the unity of the nation and maintain the traditions of Liberalism. They may, by alliance with Parnellites, hasten some Liberal reforms at the price of breaking up the national unity and sacrificing that weight of character which is the true foundation of power and authority.

A PARIS APPARITION.

A KIND of successor to the famous Cock-lane Ghost has been "raised" and run to earth in a rather dismal part of Paris. The apparition, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says, was in the habit of making its manifestations near the lugubrious Champs de Navets, or "Turnip Field," where the mangled remains of decapitated criminals are finally deposited after the doctors have done with them. For the past fortnight the people who dwell near the cemetery have been frightened by the "bogy," which usually selected cloudy nights for its walks abroad. The spectre was described as being of gigantic size, with long arms; and some market gardeners, who had passed near it in their carts during the small hours of the morning, declare that one of their number had fired a whole pocketful of bullets from a revolver at it without touching it. The inhabitants of the Ivry township became so terror-stricken that not one of them would venture near the graveyard at night. Legends and tales were being fast concocted by the oldest inhabitants in order to impress the younger people with a due idea of the thrilling experiences of their elders, and it was darkly hinted that the ghost might be the shade of one of the murderers whose debris find a resting-place in the Ivry graveyard. The more practical inspector of police of the district, however, regarded the ghost from a nineteenth century point of view; and when the mysterious movements of the gigantic figure with the long arms were brought to his cognizance, he promptly conjectured that the long arms were in search of something. He accordingly organized a *razzia* as if the ghost were a vulgar nocturnal prowler, and his men stationed themselves behind a clump of trees. Soon they saw the phantom rise from a grave and direct its steps towards a potato-field close to the cemetery. Having unceremoniously climbed a wall between it and the potatoes, the apparition proceeded to a hiding-place whence it drew forth a hand-cart, which it began to fill with potatoes. The policemen charged at the midnight potato-robber and handcuffed him. The apparition, enveloped in his winding-sheet was then marched to the station-house, where he was speedily identified as a juvenile delinquent of the parish who had already qualified himself for charge of many beyond the seas by divers offences which he had planned with great ingenuity.

RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR DONCASTER.

A SHOCKING railway accident occurred at noon on Sept. 16 at the Hexthorpe siding, about two miles from Doncaster, to an excursion train from Sheffield and Barnesley to Doncaster. Twenty-four persons are reported killed, but it is feared there are many more. A large number are injured.

The accident occurred just after twelve o'clock, between a Midland and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train, at Hexthorpe. The Midland train was standing at the Hexthorpe crossing sidings, while the tickets were being taken, when the express from Liverpool to Hull came up at full speed, and dashed into the Midland carriages. The destruction is described as being of an awful character. The carriages were telescoped, and some people were crushed so badly that they could not be extricated until portions of the carriages were removed, and a still large number were injured severely.

Hexthorpe Station, the scene of the accident, is about a mile and a half from Doncaster. In times of unusual traffic trains are stopped here for the purpose of ticket-taking, and this was done for the races today. There were several excursions from Sheffield this morning, and a Midland train had been drawn off to the siding for ticket-taking purposes. While there the train from Liverpool to Hull, due at Doncaster at 12-5, came up and dashed into it. How this occurred is unintelligible, as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train had also to call at this siding for the same purpose. The signalmen and porters at Hexthorpe agree in stating that the signals were against the driver. The result of the collision was that the guard's box was smashed nearly to atoms, but the guard escaped with his life. The first passenger carriage was telescoped over the next, and this and the succeeding carriage were broken to splinters. The cries of the passengers were awful to hear, and when an examination of the scene was made, some unfortunate persons were found so badly wedged between the carriages as to be unremovable until the damaged parts were removed altogether. Fifteen people were taken from the damaged carriages, including one child. Part were taken from the carriages, and laid in an adjoining meadow. As soon as possible the wounded were removed from the carriages, and a number sent to Doncaster Infirmary, where there are now four lying dead, who expired on the road or while being removed. This altogether makes 19 killed. One poor fellow was decapitated and disembowelled. The wounded are numerous, but the exact number is not yet known. It is fixed at between 50 and 60. All the killed and most of the injured were in the Midland train, and those hurt in the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train are not badly hurt. The driver of the latter train is in a bad state, but from shock and fright.

Mr. Bradley, the superintendent of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train, states that the guards and signalmen at Hexthorpe all affirmed that the signals and the flags carried by the signalmen were against the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train to stop at that time. The Midland train was standing at the siding for passengers' tickets to be taken. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln train runs express from Liverpool to Penistone, and ordinary from Penistone to Doncaster. How the driver of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln train ran to the ticket platform at the speed he did, Mr. Bradley cannot say, and the driver himself is in such a state that he cannot explain. Neither the driver nor fireman of the colliding engine are hurt. All the injured and killed were in the Midland train, and all came from the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

A DESPATCH received at Cairo clearly defines the position of the English Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government in the future. It is an open secret (the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says) that the chief object of Nubar's recent visit to London was to endeavour to abolish the Financial Adviser's post, and at the same time he attempted to undermine the position of Sir Evelyn Baring. Both schemes entirely failed, and, as regards the former, the only result has been very materially to strengthen his hands. No new powers have been given him, but his position is plainly defined. He will have no executive functions, but a full financial initiative, for the proposal of such measures as he may deem useful. He will also possess an almost absolute veto in conjunction with the Financial Committee. Last year the Financial Advisor was the object of perpetual though insidious attack.

THE extraordinarily high rise of the Nile in Upper Egypt is causing disastrous effects. Villages are flooded and the inhabitants are driven to destitution amid heart-rending scenes

A NEW TURRET SHIP.

A NEW turret-ship the Trafalgar, the building of which was begun in January of last year, was to have been launched a few days after the departure of the last mail from England. But launching and completing are two stages which stand somewhat remote from each other, and the Trafalgar will not be ready for commission until some time in the year 1890. The following information regarding this new addition to England's naval strength are given in a home paper :—

At the time of launching the Trafalgar will have a weight of material exceeding 5,000 tons; but when fully ready for sea, with guns, stores, and crew all on board, the amount of the ship's displacement will be only a trifle less than 12,000 tons. The Trafalgar thus takes rank as the largest armour-clad yet constructed for the British navy, though the difference in displacement between the new ship and the Inflexible is really slight, being only about 60 tons. In horse-power the Trafalgar will have the advantage by 50 per cent., her engines working up to a power of 12,000 horses. Consequently, the anticipated speed is 16½ knots, as compared with rather less than 14 in the Inflexible. The Trafalgar is 345 feet in length, or 25 feet more than the older ship; but in breadth she is but 73 feet as compared with 75. In respect of draught, the Trafalgar will be fully two feet deeper in the water than her predecessor. The expenditure on the Inflexible, completely armed, was £810,000; that on the Trafalgar will be about £920,000. If we include the ammunition and stores the value of the complete fighting machine may be reckoned broadly at a million sterling. The ship will have no rig, relying solely upon her twin-screws for propulsion. She will have capacity in her bunkers for 1,200 tons of coal, enabling her to steam 6,500 knots at a speed of ten knots per hour.

More than one-third the total weight of the Trafalgar will be due to her armour, the amount being 4,230 tons. It will be compound—that is to say, consisting of iron faced with steel, except in the case of the 5-inch deck-armour, which will be of steel only. The armour belt, occupying 230 feet of the vessels length at the water-line, will have a thickness of 20 inch tapering off to 14 inch at the extremities. The armour on the citadel will range from 16 inch to 18 inch while the thickness on the turrets will be 18 inch. The ship will have a considerable amount of internal armour in the form of bulkheads, so as to protect the interior from a raking fire. Her hull is sectionalized by twenty-seven bulkheads rising through the several decks, and the decks themselves serve to multiply the number of compartments, so as to give the ship the greatest power of flotation when damaged below the water-line, whether by shot, torpedo, or ram. The principal armament of the ship will consist of four steel breech-loading 67-ton guns, two being carried in each turret. In a box-battery will be eight fire-inch breech-loading guns. The quick-firing guns on the spar-deck will comprise eight 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and eleven 3-pounders. Sundry torpedo-tubes, probably four, will also form part of the offensive power of the ship. A cast-steel ram, filled in with teak, protects under water from the ship's stem. The thick vertical armour of the ship is backed with 18 or 20 inch of teak, and behind this is an inner skin of steel, 2 inch in thickness. To the small beam of the 67-ton guns armour-adds materially to the defensive strength of the ship. The turret-guns will be worked and loaded by hydraulic power. The difference between these weapons and the armament of the Inflexible is very marked. The Inflexible carries four muzzle-loading guns of eighty tons each, the guns being formed of iron coiled round a steel tube. Each gun is 63 feet long; while the 67-ton breach-loaders of the Trafalgar will be built up wholly of steel, and have a length of 36 feet. The weight is thus reduced and the length increased. The full charge of the 67-ton gun consists of 520lb. of prismatic brown powder, the projectile weighing 1,250lb. with a muzzle velocity of 1,950 feet per second. The effect is such that the projectile fired from the 67-ton gun has as much force at a range of 1,000 yards as the projectile of the 80-ton gun has at the moment it leaves the muzzle. Comparing the two at the range of 1,000 yards, we find that the Inflexible gun will penetrate 23 inch of unbacked wrought iron, while the Trafalgar gun will penetrate rather more than 27 inch. There is, however, another view to be taken of this subject. The armament of the Inflexible represents a past epoch in the history of artillery, and on that account is not a safe basis of comparison. On board the Benbow, a vessel of the Admiral class, one-sixth smaller than the Trafalgar, we are placing two breech-loading guns of 110 tons each, capable of sending a projectile weighing 1,800lb. through 25 inch of iron at 1,000 yards. The shot fired from the Benbow would therefore be very nearly half as heavy again as that of the Trafalgar, and would have 30 per cent. more penetration. It is true that the Trafalgar has four big guns and the Benbow has only two. But the ordinance of the latter is, nevertheless, capable of penetrating armour which would defy the attack of the Trafalgar guns. A sistership to the Trafalgar the Nile—is being built at Pembroke.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.

THE English people have had an opportunity of inspecting the nationally interesting collection of presents sent to the Queen-Empress from all parts of the earth on the occasion of her Jubilee. These costly and beautiful tokens of loyalty and affection of the Sovereign's subjects as well as of foreign Powers and Potentates, were recently collected in the Throne Room of Windsor Castle. In kindly response to a generally expressed wish that the gifts should be brought within reach of the inhabitants of London the whole collection has been removed to St. James's Palace. In the Armoury Room stand three of possibly the most splendid gifts that were sent from the Orient. Describing these, the *Daily Telegraph* says :—

A model of a horse is fitted with a complete set of richly-embroidered gold trappings, of gorgeous Eastern character, and these come from the Thakore of Morvi. On either side of the charger stand trophies of mounted elephants' tusks from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, K.C.S.I. One pair appear as flower vases on a stand of rosewood, covered with ivory. The tusks are mounted with gold, and are entwined by a popper vin in fruit worked in the same metal. Rising from out of a base of rock and jungle worked in ivory and elephants, teeth, the vases are supported on two elephants' heads carved in ebony. The trunks of the elephants support a lotus of ivory, on which is seated a golden image of Lukshine, the Goddess of Prosperity. Having admired this well-named goddess, there is a manespore, or weather cupola, to be looked at, containing a figure of Vishnu and his ten wives. Then there is an ebony buffalo's head, on which, between branching elephants' tusks, stands a sixteen handed figure of Shiva trampling on the postrate form of an Abamoram, or fiend.

PAINTERS IN PARIS.

SOME interesting statistics relating to painters have been lately compiled. According to these, there are in Paris about 8,000 artist of the brush, of whom between 2,000 and 3,000 are women and 300 are foreigners of various nationalities. About seventy of these are famous, while the others are made up of wealthy persons who paint for pleasure, of people who are specially employed by the Government, and of the "pot-boilers," who paint portraits and landscapes for cheap picture dealers or for foreign exportation. The army of painter's models in Paris is a large one, and increases day by day. Many of these models are educated, and sometimes become painters themselves or, efficient art-critics whose judgment is often consulted even by eminent artists. The models (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* tells us) are chiefly employed between the ages of eighteen and nineteen by painters of the nude; but some of them findwork untilthey are twenty-five or twenty-six, after which their forms completely lose the grace and contour of early growth. The women who "pose" in the studious are generally paidat the rate of from 10 fr. to 25 fr. per diem. The most numerous of the models are the Italian women, who are often preferred to French because they are more tractable for the mode has often to sit or stand immovable for hours and this the Parisienne is particularlydisinclined to do.

In the Commons the other morning Lord Randolph Churchill told the following story :—"I remember there was once a gentleman who stood for a constituency in the south of England. He st

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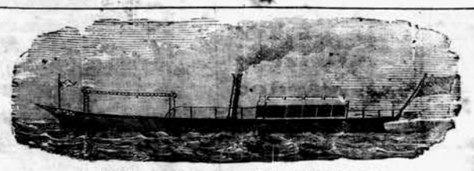

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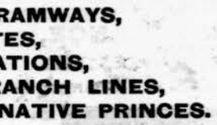

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